# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1758. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

### Birth of Another British Princess.

### The Conspiracies Against the French Emperor.

### Mediation of France and England Between Mexico and Spain.

### Instructions of the British Commissioner to China.

### The Concessions to be Exacted from the Chinese Emperor.

### Great Defensive Preparations of the Chinese.

### The Refusal of the United States to Join the Alliance Against China.

### Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Advancing—Consols 93.

The British Mail steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th instant, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Africa* arrived out 7½ P. M., 12th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived out 5 P. M. 14th.

The *Caledonia*, of the Canada Line, sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 16th, for Quebec.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago* arrived at Southampton P. M. Friday, 17th.

The only two items of English news by this arrival are the birth of another Princess (making the ninth Royal infant) and the ceremonies of laying the foundation of the Free Library and Museum, presented to the citizens of Liverpool by WILLIAM BROWN, M. P.

There was quite a lull in politics, awaiting the reassembling of Parliament.

From France the substance of the intelligence is that the Emperor proposes to visit Algeria after the visit to Paris of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE; also, that the French Republicans intend to put up CARNOT, CAVAIGNAC, and others as candidates for the Legislative chamber. Reports continue to circulate of conspiracies against the Emperor's life, but they are mostly extravagant, as for instance that he was to be shot in his box at the opera.

It is reported, from Brussels, that the Four Powers, being wearied of the delay in the Neufchâtel affair, are about to draw up terms of their own, and call on Prussia and Switzerland to assent at once.

From Madrid we have a reaffirmation of the statement that England and France are actively mediating between Spain and Mexico. Prussia is mediating between the Western Powers and Naples.

Sardinia has proposed to the Pope to resume negotiations with Rome on the terms of a Cardinal's hat for Archbishop FRANZONI, and a concordat for Sardinia generally.

Wurtemberg has signed a concordat with Rome.

The elections for the Divans in the Principalities have commenced, with a prospect of a majority favorable to the union of the territories. The claim by Turkey for a restitution of Persian territory is to be submitted by Persia to the arbitration of France and England.

The treaty between England and Persia had arrived at Teheran, but five or six weeks would elapse before ratification.

The Portuguese are fitting out an expedition against the Chinese at Macao.

The draft of a treaty of commerce has been agreed between Austria and Prussia, and said to contain the same provisions as the treaty between Persia and the United States.

Herr VON SCHEELE has resigned as Danish minister of Foreign Affairs.

## BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

### Financial—Decline of Population in France—How the French papers take it—The Edinburg Review on the Napoleon Regime—The Chinese War—Refusal of the United States to co-operate against China—The British Mission to China—Honor for the New-York Code—Alterations in the Custom Tariffs of Foreign Nations—The Celebration at Liverpool—The late Sir C. Napier on the United States.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

LONDON, Friday night, April 17, 1857.

The intelligent British public having been told by the British intelligence *par excellence*, that a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether would place PALMERSTON on the pinnacle of power, and therefore England in the Happy Valley, the aforesaid public did give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether—placed PALMERSTON on the pinnacle of power, and itself in the Happy Valley? Oh, dear no; the Slough of Despond. Who says so? Who but one? There wouldn't be no use in anybody else saying it, for none other would be believed. And this is that one—the omniscient oracle aforesaid. Yes, the *Times* of this morning, after having had everything its own way for nobody knows how long back, coolly acquaints the public that "the condition of the Money Market seems more perplexing than ever." "Seems, Madam? Nay, it *is*," as Hamlet had it, and as the British stereoscope-makers who have bought TOM THUMB now say all day long, and at night by illumination, in their advertisements. Why the condition of the monetary world should be perplexing nobody knows. Of course if anybody did know, it wouldn't be perplexing, and there would be no use in talking about it. But now the wonder is that there should be any wonder in it. However, there is no use in wondering at the wonder. The thing is, what is to be done? What is the cure for the despondency that now afflicts us? Worms? Good gracious! what can worms have to do with money? Everything. At least, so says the money oracle, and there is no gainsaying that. Yes, worms are to regenerate the British lion. This is the way of it: if the sickly silkworm recover its appetite, if it nibble its mulberry with its antique gusto, and digest the same with the regularity it ought, then silk will be plentiful, then profits will be remunerative, then the three per cents will be healthy, and the meteor flag of England, which has braved a thousand years the battle and the [illegible], will be the oriflamme of everything that's meritorious, magnanimous, miraculous. But let the worm continue the nasty little hungry, unsatisfied, unfattening grub it now is, and there will be no silk, no profit, no felicity, no nothing that is anything anybody cares about. Wise and philosophic Great Britain! Envy and admiration of surrounding nations! Giant-brained Bull has always a maggot in his head; and the maggot is always honey-combing that constitution which he tells the world defies the sharpest of old files, the tooth of Time. A few years ago a slug in the potato sufficed to turn up side down and inside out that Empire on which the sun never sets; and now it depends upon a caterpillar whether the Empire is to be worth shining upon much longer.

Oddly enough, however, but quite characteristic of our Anglo-Saxon idiosyncrasy, while we are bemoaning and deploring our own condition to ourselves, wringing our hands before our faces, and enjoying that luxury beloved by grumblers, asking each other if we are not the most miserable people on the face of the earth, we are exulting in the assumed far greater debasement of the people—that people being our esteemed and respected ally, the French; for thus we are true to that maxim of ROCHEFOUCAULD, which says that in proportion to our intimacy with a friend, so do we relish his misfortunes. It appears, however, that the French are by no means disposed to be grateful for our commiseration. The articles in our journals on the decline of the population of France, and the strictures on the presumed causes leading to that decline, have been resented furiously by our polite neighbors, who point to our own admissions of the wholesale heathenism and hideous abominations of all sorts which abound in this beautiful Babylon of ours, portending a depravity that admits of no other purgation than that which befell the Cities of the Plain. We retort; they rejoin; we reply again; and then—conclusive argument—they asseverate that the *rationale* of all our irritation is jealousy of French valor, French skill, French fortune, French everything, at Sebastopol! There's a charming *entente cordiale* for you! There's a spectacle of philanthropy and reciprocal respect between the two great Western nations of the old world—brethren in arms, arts, literature, civilization, fiddlededee, and so forth. But, if the fury of the Gauls be now what it is, what will it not be when the inflammation is superadded of a most poisonous frothy rattlesnake article in the blue and yellow, just out—the *Edinburgh Review*. This once famous and still formidable publication, respected for its former service in the cause of the commonwealth, and now dreaded because of its being the tool of the Palmerston dynasty, takes up this ticklish theme of the census, and pursues it root and branch, through all its ramifications, the upshot being that the Louis Napoleon *régime* is proved to be a fraud, a delusion, and a snare, a tyranny as stupid as it is atrocious, hated, ridiculed, and despised by every man in France of the least character, and out of France of the least penetration, and depending solely on the ignorant peasantry, who, not knowing what to do with their universal suffrages, intrust it to one man, who uses it to coerce all the rest to his law and vulgar aggrandizement. Is not this also delightful, testifying to the *solidarité* of that Palmerstonian-Bonapartism on which the affairs of this poor old worn-out world of ours turn?

All this is sufficiently bewildering to the oldest observer of the *signs* and portents of the passing time, and is indeed amazing beyond all utterance to the universal herd, who, "thinking what others think, *fear to think*" at all. Our press and public are in a most distracted state about the meaning, the double meaning, of every single thing they hear and see, and don't hear and see.

The refusal of your Government to join in the tripartite alliance against China is thus significantly animadverted on.

"This is to have a bad name, and to deserve it. To Lord Palmerston himself, it is doubtless a matter of little consequence, rather a subject for chuckling and congratulation, that he should thus be tabooed by the most advanced and advancing nation of the new world; that our own flesh and blood, the descendants of our forefathers, should thus, in the eyes of all mankind, repudiate association in our enterprises. It is the English people who are the sufferers; first in the disgrace of being thus 'cut' by the Americans; secondly, in the positive loss to which they will be put by this refusal of co operation. It is impossible to say that they do not deserve their fate, for scarcely a year has elapsed since the same minister who has now brought it upon them, very nearly succeeded in provoking a war between England and the United States, and did actually afford President PIERCE a pretext for suspending negotiations. Had the Government of the United States fallen into the trap laid for them they would have given a retrospective sanction to PALMERSTON'S proceedings, of which his parasites would not have been slow to take advantage.—The Emperor of the French too will have received another proof of the inconvenience of attending that English alliance which he so much cherishes. He is repudiated by America for no other reason than that he comes in company with the arch disturber of the peace of the world, although in consenting to join him in the proposed Chinese treaty he undoubtedly must have done so with a desire to rescue his ally from disgrace by converting a merciless outrage into a combined step in the march of civilization. Although we shall regret the decision of the United States we can scarcely condemn it. The cause of civilization will suffer should the combined operations in China become incomplete through the secession of one of the most powerful States in the world; and the English people will feel the mortification of knowing that this catastrophe will have been incurred through the evil repute of a minister whom the rest of the world regard, though erroneously, as possessing their respect and unbounded confidence."

The foregoing appears in the Peelite morning organ, and expresses the views of many who do not hold Peelite opinions on other points. PALMERSTON'S own organ pursues a very bellicose strain indeed about Yankee notions of things in general, particularly as regards Cuba, which it drags in *apropos* of nothing whatever, but merely to round some periods of epigrammatic smartness in reference to the fate, or supposed fate, of fillibusterism in Central America. But there is no question that, added to the cavalier treatment of Honduras and Mosquito business, this refusal of all participation in the Chinese matter is felt as a heavy blow to the Palmerstonians, who, however, are obliged to disguise their mortification as they best may, it being their instructions to cry up their patron as the pet of the whole human race, which he undoubtedly would be were he the best man alive.

The importance of the mission on which the British Plenipotentiary to China is entering, renders the antecedents of the gentlemen about to accompany him a matter of considerable interest, the more so as most of them, as well as Lord ELGIN himself, have at some time or other had some political connection with the United States. They appear to be exceedingly well chosen; and, inscrutable as the objects of the mission are, and notwithstanding Lord PALMERSTON'S assertion that it was his intention to support Sir JOHN BOWRING, it may be readily surmised that the latter gentleman, and his associates will have but a small share in the transactions contemplated, whatever they may be. The chief Secretary is Lord ELGIN'S brother, Hon F. W. BRUCE, who, though two years younger than his noble relative, (who is himself but forty-six,) has had considerable diplomatic experience in various parts of the world. In 1842 he was with Lord ASHBURTON at Washington, *during the discussion and settlement of the Oregon* boundary question. From 1844 to 1846 he was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong, where he acquired experience that cannot fail to be of great value on the present occasion. He next spent two years as Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires* in Bolivia, and a like period in a similar capacity at Monte Video. In 1850 he was transferred to Alexandria, as Consul-General in Egypt, with a salary of £1,800 per annum, being rather more than double the sum allowed by the United States as a remuneration of an officer of the same rank in the same place. The first *attaché* is Mr. D. CAMERON, formerly *attaché* at Berne, (Switzerland,) and more recently at Copenhagen; the second Mr. FITZROY, son of Sir C. FITZROY, late Governor-General of New South Wales, to whom he was private Secretary during his twelve years' occupation of that important post; the third Mr. H. LOCH, who has served in the Indian army, and is also personally well acquainted with China. Lastly, there is Mr. MORRISON, son of Dr. MORRISON, the famous linguist, who compiled the Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, and founded the Anglo-Chinese College, at which, we believe, Mr. MORRISON was educated. He succeeded his father as British Superintendent of Trade at Canton in 1834, an appointment which prevented him from fulfilling the paternal hope that the dictionary would be revised and corrected by him. The work is now out of print, and cannot be reproduced except at enormous cost, the blocks and types having been destroyed by fire. A copy of the work was sold lately at auction in London for £15, which price was considered very much below its intrinsic value. It is understood that, in addition to these gentlemen, an employe of the Foreign Office will accompany Lord ELGIN, as is usual in special missions like the present. For instance, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL undertook diplomacy at the Court of Vienna, he was attended by Mr. HAMMOND, permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but that gentleman's duties are too important to admit of his being absent from Downing-street for such a period as must necessarily be occupied in the voyage to and from China, and the business of the mission, and the duties performed by him in the case of the Viennese negotiations will probably devolve on some official of minor consequence.

Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, the gentleman who filled the post of private Secretary to Lord ELGIN in Canada, and who himself administered the affairs of the Indian Department, now accompanies him to China in the same capacity. Although a young man, he has already gained considerable reputation as an author, his graphic description of Nepaul, written when a mere youth, having been several times reprinted, whilst his later publications have attracted a large share of public attention from the singular manner in which his views of the policy of Russia were confirmed by the events of the late war. On his return from Turkey in 1854, he pointed out, in various publications, the policy of assisting the Circassians, and predicted the fall of Kars as the consequence of such policy being neglected. His advice was unheeded, and Kars fell. Before that disaster occurred, however, he had joined the army OMER PACHA in Asia Minor, and was an eye-witness of the [illegible] struggles which that gallant soldier made to retrieve the consequences of that period of enforced inaction in the Crimea which contrasts so strikingly with the vigour shown and glorious victories won on the Danube, and for which certainly the Ottoman general was not to blame, whosoever the shoulders may be upon which the responsibility rightly rests. Mr. OLIPHANT was under fire at the Ingour, and has written the history of that expedition, upon the chief incidents of which he has also lectured before a military audience in London, pointing out the grave error of allowing Russia once more to take possession of Anapa and the other Circassian posts on the eastern shores of the Black Sea. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has recently informed the public that he also, while at Vienna, warned the British Government of the consequences of not imposing checks upon Russia in that direction. Mr. OLIPHANT has lately made a second tour of the United States, with whose institutions and people he expresses himself much pleased. He returned home by way of Central America and the Panama Railroad, thus adding another chapter, as it were, to his varied experiences of men and things.

The incidental reference to the Institutions of the United States suggests the mention of a circumstance that may be acceptable to some of your legal readers. The law reformers of this country have often referred to the clearness and perspicuity of the New-York Code, as also those of the Continent, as contrasting favorably with the obscure and often ambiguous phraseology of British statutes. American superiority in this respect has been again brought out in the evidence taken *by the Select Committee which, during the last session, considered the recommendation made* by the Statute Law Commission, that an officer should be appointed to supervise all bills in their progress through Parliament, so as to avoid the oversights, ambiguities, unnecessary repetitions, and other defects so frequently found in our current legislation. Mr. W. EWART, Member for Dumfries, and brother of the honorable Member for Liverpool, in his examination of the witnesses, all of them eminent in the legal profession, drew attention to the codification of the laws of New-York, quoting with reference thereto the evidence given in 1836 by Mr. DUER. Mr. COULSON, who was a Member of the Statute Law Commission, recommended that the existing British statutes should be dealt with in the manner followed by Mr. DUER in his able classification and revisal of the laws of New-York. The dissolution of Parliament brought the inquiry to an abrupt termination, and the Committee did not feel themselves justified in offering any definite opinion on the merits of the question submitted to them; but the matter will probably come before a Select Committee of the new Parliament, and, though the main *pros* and *cons* renders it impossible to prophecy what the result may be, the example of New-York is not likely to be lost sight of in carrying out any plan for the classification of our statute law, which is a question altogether independent of the one submitted to the Committee. The daily organ of the Manchester party, in a leader on the subject in the impression of Tuesday, quoted the evidence of Mr. BELLENDEN KER, one of the Commissioners, with regard to the New-York Code, and referred to it eulogistically as one of the great models of legislative expression.

Another matter of a somewhat equally dry but not less essential nature invites an instructive paragraph. A Parliamentary return was issued yesterday, showing the alterations made in the customs' tariffs of foreign States since the 1st of August, 1855, with the dates, and the authorities whence the British Consuls abroad have derived the information. It appears from this document, which, strange to say, was moved for by Mr. NEWDEGATE, our almost only surviving Protectionist, and has been prepared in the statistical department of the Board of Trade, that most of the Continental States, and several of the transatlantic Republics, have made important modifications in their tariffs within the last two years. Russia has reduced the import duties on coffee and sugar; Sweden, those on silk, cotton, woolens, and linen manufactures, and admits rice and paddy, maize, potatoes, cheese and pork *free*. Belgium has abolished the duty on hides; and France those on timber, (except pine and elm,), besides reducing the duties payable on pine and elm timber, sugar, machinery, tools, hides, cotton and cocoa. Cotton from the United States, however, still pays a duty higher by 5f. in French vessels, and by 9f. 35c. in foreign vessels than that imposed on Cotton grown in French Colonies. Considerable preference is given also to the cotton of Egypt and India, as compared with that of the United States. Portugal has reduced the duties on breadstuffs; Austria those on cocoa, coffee, sugar, and cotton, woolen, and linen yarn; Sardinia that on India rubber; and the Pope those on cotton manufactures, and straw hats. The category of articles in the Mexican tariff upon which the duty has been reduced occupies nine folio pages, and includes cotton, cocoa, agricultural implements, cotton cloths, clocks, and such a long array of hardware articles that the enumeration reads like the price-list of a Birmingham warehouse. Whale oil, timberwood, and iron horses, and steam engines are admitted free; tobacco is prohibited. New-Granada follows, with a list so long that it occupies no less than seventeen pages, and quite throws Mexico into the shade. Cotton and *cotton manufactures, cocoa,* and *coffee,* India-rubber, hides, gun barrels, drugs, fowlingpieces, carpenters' tools, tin and pewter wares, iron sheets and nails, ice, saddlery, cutlery, casks, hats, tobacco, tea, and an infinite variety of other articles are included in the new tariff, which was promulgated in June last. The Government of Montevideo has established a scale of *ad valorem* duties on a long list of raw and manufactured articles, the principal of which, with reference to the trade of the United States, are boots and shoes, candlewicks, fowlingpieces, hatchets, lard, nails, pine planks, rice, sugar, tobacco, tea, wheat, and a variety of manufactured goods in cotton, silk and woolen. As regards tobacco, Bahia leaf, by the decree of July 17, 1856, is admitted at 20 per cent., while the duty on United States tobacco is 30 per cent. The Peruvian tariff has now been neatly two years in operation; it reduces the duties on iron nails, India rubber boots and shoes, hides and skins, rice, cocoa, flour, sugar, coffee, cigars, lard, cheese, tobacco, tea and wheat, and admits a number of minor articles duty free.

The papers by this mail will take you overflowing details of the ceremonies at Liverpool yesterday and the day before, in consequence of Mr. W. BROWN'S inauguration of the institution his munificence has founded there for the benefit of his poor townsmen. Mr. BROWN has been a fortunate man in most things, and not least so in having this event chronicled at a time when there is a perfect famine in the newspapers, and when, consequently, details are given with a minuteness which the doings of kings and emperors would not command a month hence, or half a month ago. The speech which will most interest Americans is that by Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, M. P., a poet of tolerable repute himself, as author of *Palm Leaves*, but better known as the editor of KEATES. He gave the "Health of the United States,"—rather a strong metaphor, you will say, even for a poet, and very poetical indeed, inasmuch as he left out both the state of the health and the health of the State; but he brought in an "American man of letters, a man whose name ought to be written in red letters, the man of the *Scarlet Letter*, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, your Consul at Liverpool, who, of course, returned thanks, and of course, did it as he ought to do, complimenting very neatly the gentleman who had very neatly complimented him.

The republic of letters here, just now, is anything but in a condition of Arcadian unanimity. A Mr. LUCAS, who has followed the late Mr. SAMUEL PHILLIPS on the leading journal, is reviving the old vituperative style of "slashing," or rather mangling articles, and has created considerable disgust by an ungenerous, ill-conditioned, and most unjust disparagement on the two first volumes of the Peninsular Historian's memoirs of his immortal brother, the *Bearded Vision that Swept Scinde*, all because Sir W. NAPIER has had a quarrel with the *Times* about the insertion or non-insertion of some letters on a passing topic. The concluding two volumes are out to-day, and in them, as in the other two, the deceased hero, Sir C. NAPIER, pays many compliments, in his strange, rough way, to your countrymen. In one passage, [illegible] in 1850, he says, "What rubbish the *Times* puts [illegible] the wisdom and just conduct the Americans ought to pursue? We will not hear truth in the face? Weak people and weak nations are always full of justice and right in quarrels; but strong people are full of wrong. The Yankee will conquer, right or wrong. Conquest is his watchword. To avenge his failure against Cuba, he will finally take Cuba, and all else he covets, till he has a split at home." So spoke the man who annexed to Great Britain territory larger than the United Kingdom.

## The New Members Returned to Parliament.

*From the London Times.*

* * * And now for the much-maligned hundred and seventy odd whom the British public—no such bad judges of men—have given us instead of those who have been ousted from their seats. It is true that many are but little known, and that many are young—some very young. But, even to take the most superficial estimate, there are quite as many Lords, and Honorables, and Baronets, and great country names in the new as in the old House. The new names of this class cannot be a worse pick of the aristocracy than the old, and there is at least hope on the side of the young and the unknown. Some of the names are sufficiently well known to give a definite promise of novelty; there are enough radicals, and humorists, and literary men, and men said to be odd, to be some compensation for the less regular sort of talents thrown out in the general election. There are, too, many men of business, such as the new members for Manchester and for some other boroughs. Then there are old friends come back again, such as the member for South Durham. Otherwise the new list offers large scope for conjecture, and it is quite impossible to say what we may and what we may not expect in the new House. But the British House of Commons, as it was always *supposed, does not depend chiefly on that sort of talent which a man brings from public meetings, from* debating societies, from book-writing, or from any other special use of the mental or oratorical powers. It is a peculiar sphere, and has special requirements of its own. What it demands chiefly is common sense; and a man of common sense, good temper, and a clear and simple style of expression, is a far more useful man there than a declaimer, however fast and furious. We have that faith in the country, and especially in those feelings which have influenced the election, that we are sure the 170 new members comprise a respectable amount of character, good sense, and good manners. In such a lottery there must be more blanks than prizes, but they will not be all blanks. They will naturally start with more courage than the crowd which has submitted for years to the claims of louder and more forward speakers, and who are no longer able to break the spell of silence. One will encourage another, and before long we shall have to congratulate the country on the fact that the political soil is not wholly exhausted. In the general readiness to decry the new House we recognise little more than the uniform disparagement of a new generation by the old. What boy leaving a school ever thinks that the new comers can rise to the stature of the giants he can remember? Who, on revisiting his old school, does not think it lamentably fallen off? Who does not deplore the decay of his town, the falling off of his neighborhood, and the general degeneracy of society? Of course, the old members think small of the new ones. We can remember those old ones thought quite as small by the "old fogies" of their younger days. So it always has been, and always will be. We, however, beg to retain fresher views and hopes, and to believe that the new members will turn out at least as good as the old ones.

## Grand Banquet to Mr. Brown in Liverpool.

### SPEECH OF MR. HAWTHORNE.

The proceedings in connection with laying the foundation of the New Free Library and Museum, which is being built in Liverpool at the sole cost of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M. P. for South Lancashire, took place on the 15th ult. The ceremony passed off extremely well.

At the banquet given by the town to Mr. BROWN, as some mark of its appreciation of the princely gift, over 800 noblemen and gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by the Deputy-Mayor of Liverpool, and among the guests were Lord Stanley, General Sir Harry Smith, Lord Talbot, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Bishop of Chester, Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

The distinguished member for South Lancashire answered in a brief and pertinent speech to the toast proposing his health, and, after other appropriate sentiments had been responded to, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES rose, and in the course of his remarks said: There is a large population far away over the Atlantic—our brothers in another hemisphere. [Applause.] I would call Mr. BROWN a citizen of both worlds, [hear, hear,] and in many a crowded city of our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic will the celebration of this day be read. It is he and such as he who have brought together the two great countries of England and America. It is he and such as he, before the electric wire had been laid down underneath the surface of the great Atlantic, lying on a rock which Providence seems to have raised for the special purpose of uniting the two great empires—it is he and such as he who have brought together these two nations by the electricity of common interest and common sympathy and feeling. It is my object to bring before you and to drink the health of a citizen of the great republic of the United States. That connexion which Mr. BROWN has established between the material interests of England and America, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE has done much to cement. [Applause.] His *Scarlet Letter* has struck to the heart of every man with whom it came into contact. He has built his *House of Seven Gables* in every town in England, and as for his *Twice-Told Tales*, we will wish they had been told ten times. [Laughter and Applause.] Gentlemen, therefore, in giving you the health of that distinguished citizen of the United States, and that distinguished citizen of the literature of the world, I believe you will join with me, and that you will feel you are in no degree deviating from the special purpose for which we have met together. [Applause.] And those two great nations, speaking the same great speech, carrying out in the main the same great institutions, are the hope and the blessing of mankind—the hope of the future world, and, under Providence, a blessing to the nations. I give you; "The United States of America."

Mr. HAWTHORNE, United States Consul, said—Mr. Mayor, my lords, and gentlemen, I appear in this hall before you, not in any individual capacity of my own, but as the representative of my country, and especially of the literature of America; and I heartily wish the literary men of America had a better representative—one who has done more for the cause of literature than I have done, and one who could have acknowledged better than I possibly can the honor that has been conferred upon them. [Cheers.] The honorable gentleman who has alluded to me has made allusions also to some productions of my own. That praise, gentlemen, is the more valuable, coming as it does from one who is so eminently qualified to express an opinion when a thing is well done. His praise is very gratifying, for there is nothing in literary reputation so dear to an American as a knowledge that he is considered worthy of commendation in the land of his ancestors. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, I must not forget that I am not speaking here in my own behalf, but on behalf of the literature of my country, and on behalf of the literary men of America; the poets, the historians, the novelists of America. I thank you, for I have no right to decline any applause which you may be pleased to award to them, how much soever I might feel inclined to decline that honor to myself individually. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The circumstances of our country have directed much of our attention to the rough side of life, instead of those softening influences which are favorable to literary productions; but it is something to me to think that we have accomplished an act of gratitude—of heartfelt gratitude—to England. It is something to my countrymen to know that they have yet maintained the old Anglo-Saxon spirit, and that it has some hold upon them now in their literary pursuits. It gives me happiness to believe this, because the more we return to you for the great measure of enjoyment that we have received from you the more we shall aid you in promoting peace and good will, in which I hope the two nations will ever continue, because every American who has written books which England is content to receive into her literature has contributed something to that excellent result. Having responded to the toast which has been proposed, I might sit down, but I cannot do so, and you will pardon me, for, as has been justly observed, had the ties been drawn but a little closer, America would have called Mr. BROWN her son. [Cheers.] At all events, he has the connection by blood, by friendship, by affection in all the interests of life, which we shall not certainly forget, neither will he. [Loud cheers.] It is good for our country that there should be such men—men connected with one country, and with another, and yet not the less true to their own beloved land. [Cheers.] It was proved, and not very long ago either, that it was good for both countries that he was here—[hear, hear]—that he grasped one in his right hand, and the other in his left. Sir, I assure him, on behalf of my fellow countrymen, that we are always as proud of him as if he were one of us; we are proud of his good deeds, of his illustrious life, and of his great acts of noble and enlightened beneficence. [Cheers.] This last is the deed conceived in the very spirit, and done in the very spirit in which an enlightened benefactor should seek to benefit his country—by considering the means by which he might best promote human happiness throughout the world. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Cheers.]

Mr. BROWN gave the "Health of the Deputy-Mayor," and that gentleman having responded the proceedings terminated.

## Another Expedition to the Arctic Seas.

*From the London Times.*

We have for several years past most urgently and consistently opposed any further expedition to the Polar Seas in search of the relics of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. We are fully persuaded that many years ago the last survivor of the unfortunate expedition in which Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions were engaged had ceased to exist. We rejoiced at the recent determination of the Admiralty not to throw away good lives after bad, and to refuse absolutely the countenance of the Government to any further explorations in the Polar Seas with the hope of recovering that which had long since perished. When we say thus much it will not be supposed that we are asking for any assistance from the public authorities, or even from the public, towards a new expedition which Lady FRANKLIN has set on foot. This lady, as we have been given to understand, has embarked the last relics of her fortune in an ultimate expedition, which is to be directed towards that particular spot of the Polar regions where tidings may be expected from the Esquimaux of the lost voyagers. The expedition we believe to be a Quixotic one; but who will venture to speak with disrespect, or even with indifference, of the efforts—ay, of the desperation of Lady FRANKLIN in such a cause? Looking at the matter as one of plain common sense, we believe that speedier and cheaper access to the region in question might be obtained by overland and smaller excursions from the extreme settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company; but Lady FRANKLIN has resolved upon a final expedition by sea, and therefore we can only say "God speed" to the adventurers in so noble a cause. Public assistance to this bereaved lady might have been given in one way. What if the old *Resolute* had been handed over to her as a gift from the English public? The sea-battered and ice worn ship might thus have been turned to some account, and Lady FRANKLIN might possibly have been saved some expense. We can form no favorable expectations as to the results which may be looked for from this last Arctic Expedition; but, as far as Lady FRANKLIN is concerned, she has every right to the sympathy of her fellow-countrymen.

## The "Great Eastern."

*From the London Times, April 10.*

Among the passions which belong to human nature we may recognise what may be called a passion for *size*. Those primitive works of fiction which feed the childish imagination appeal very boldly to this passion. They go straight to the point, and create without ceremony men, houses, and lions ten times bigger than actual men, real houses and live lions. But this is not the only quarter in which this appeal is made. Science, with all its gravity, copies fiction here, and appeals to the same passion exactly as the childish fairy tale did. What single ingredient in astronomy, for example, tells more in creating a taste for that science than the enormous distances in which it abounds? The figures which represent the distances of heavenly bodies from us, or the speed with which light or the speed with which electricity travels have the same fascination for the scientific that the numbers in the banker's book have for the covetous imagination. The one set of figures constitutes the conventional symbol for *space*, and the other for wealth.

Whoever wants to feed this natural passion for size in the primitive way, and to see a true giant in its own line, must visit the bank of the Thames at Millwall. But before he goes we recommend him, unless he is very well versed in the Book of Genesis, to turn to the 6th chapter, and refresh his memory as to the dimensions of Noah's Ark and the "fashion" of its making: "The length of the Ark shall be 300 cubits, the breadth of it 50 cubits, and the height of it 30 cubits." So, reckoning the cubits at a foot and a half, we have a ship 450 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 45 feet high. While the visitor is collecting *data* as to ships sacred and profane, he may turn out "Marlborough" in the *Navy List*, and there he will see that the largest line-of-battle ship in the British Navy is exactly of 4,000 tons burden. And now let him get on board a Greenwich steamer and be steamed through the picturesque Pool to Millwall. Just opposite Deptford he will be aware of something pre-Adamite wallowing in the mud of the Isle of Dogs—a stranded saurian ship, to which even Noah's Ark must yield precedence, and to which all the *Marlboroughs*, and *Wellingtons*, and *Merrimacs*, and *Niagaras* in the world are mere cockboats. An iron hull of the burden of 22,000 tons, nearly 700 feet long, and 60 high, will meet his eye—the hull of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S *Great Eastern* steamship. We must give a few more figures, for every figure is a monster, and worth looking at separately. One is a figure of 30,000—the number of the iron plates which compose the enormous erection, each weighing the third of a ton, and each fastened by 100 rivets. The ship will accommodate 4,000 passengers, 800 of whom are first-class. On an emergency she could carry 10,000 troops. She will contain 10 boilers, and 100 furnaces. The cylinder of every engine will be six feet in diameter, and will weigh five times as much as the great bell of St. Paul's. The screw propeller will be 24 feet in diameter, and the diameter of the paddle-wheels will be 56 feet, or considerably larger than the circus at Astley's. The principal suite of saloons will be 400 feet in length, and a promenade round the deck will afford a walk of more than a quarter of a mile. This monster ship will combine steam power in both shapes, screw and paddle, with sailing power. She will carry 11,000 tons of coal, she will be lighted by gas made on board, and the electric light will flicker like St. Elmo's fire at night from her mast-head. She will spread 6,500 yards of canvas, and her speed is computed at 15 nots, or 18 miles an hour—a rate which will perform the voyage to India by the Cape, and to Australia, in little more than a month. Who would not wish to be the captain of this gallant ship?

With these principal figures, then, gone through, let us imagine the *Great Eastern* afloat, and on her road to Bombay or Melbourne, and with her ordinary complement of passengers on board. The first idea which strikes us in the multitude of faces on board. It will, in fact, be a whole town afloat, and much more than a town of 4,000 population, because it will be a floating town of 4,000 grown-up persons; at least, with comparatively few exceptions, each of them being what is called an "individual,"—by which we mean a human being of size to command notice, and having, to appearance, at least, a mind and will of his own, together with a formed air, tone, and manner peculiar to himself. In this sense even young ladies are individuals. All this crowd of individualities will be collected within the dimensions of 700 feet by 60. What a new shape of human society! Take the 800 first-class *passengers* by themselves, and what room does even this number afford for the formation of all kinds of different circles *and sets, which will know nothing of each other,* one man only just knowing another by sight, and hardly that! How many immeasurable social chasms will be collected within a few hundred feet! How many Mr. Smiths will there be who will not speak to Mr. Jones during the whole voyage because he is not in the same set! How many Mr. Joneses will pay back Mr. Smith in the same coin! Between how many "nice" young ladies and "proper" young gentlemen will there not be a great gulf fixed, because in the eyes of anxious mothers the said young gentlemen are not desirable persons, but mere penniless bipeds! What flirtations will there not be behind boats, what rivalries, and, if many Americans voyage by the *Great Eastern*, what duelings may we not expect on that ample deck! In short, what an epitome or camera-obscura of the world will the *Great Eastern* present! It will be worth any aspiring novelist's while to take his berth to Australia or India and back again, simply for the great convenience of having so much human nature brought before him within so small a compass. It will be the mountain brought to MAHOMET, the world condensing itself before his eyes, for the sake of being observed and examined. The rapid succession of faces will bewilder him at first, but individuality will come out in time, though he must be sharp about his work, otherwise the *Great Eastern* will have stopped her screw and paddles before he has got any results. If his material is enlarged, his time is much curtailed on the new system. Farewell to long voyages, with their appropriate quarrels and matches—their love-makings, jiltings, reconciliations and irrevocable unions: voyage life has entered on another phase. For what is a month?—it is gone before we begin to think about its going. How will the old voyagers look back to the romantic days when a room-full of persons were their own company for four months, gradually forming enmities or friendships, when attachments rose up among "young people" unconsciously, and by the mere passive influence of the scene! We are growing a busier nation every year, and cannot afford time for more than one chapter of this sea romance.

But we must not let the appeal to imagination supersede the real, practical result of the grand experiment of the *Great Eastern*. The poet, as he surveyed this vast sublunary scene of restless industry and adventure, was struck by nothing so much as the triumph of man over the sea. He expresses himself as more than struck—as *shocked*:

> "Nequicquam Deus abscidit
> Prudens Oceano dissociabili
> Terras, si tamen impiæ
> Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada."

He argued that the sea was a providential appointment, and that it was impious in man to struggle against it—he had no right to unite what God had separated, and connect land with land when the divine power had inserted water between. We have long seen the weakness of this argument, and arrived at a much better doctrine of final causes than this. But if any one wants to see a good finishing blow given to the Horatian argument—at least on the *solvitur ambulando* principle—he may see it given by the *Great Eastern*. That mighty fabric indeed does not talk, but it acts—its act being a month's voyage to India or to Australia. That act, while it is a speechless, is at the same time the most powerful answer, that the religious scruples of the awestruck poet could receive. A reflecting mind will see in such a voyage a much more natural, proper, wise, and obedient fulfilment of the designs of Providence than any timid self-confinement and servile deference to a barrier of nature would have been. It will appear that the sea was made to alternate with the dry land, not that continents might be disconnected, but that man should have the opportunity of exerting his skill and invention in connecting them. The result of this great experiment in ship-building, if it answers, of which there is little or no doubt, will be a consolidation of the British Empire such as we have not yet seen. Half of the space which separates the various sections of it from the mother country and from each other will be annihilated. Our colonies will be brought comparatively close to us, and, what is almost of as much importance as the actual vicinity gained, they will be more than twice as near to us in imagination. The difference between a month's voyage and two or three months is all the difference to the imagination. We think of a place as within reach, and within a home distance, if it is only "a month off." The whole Empire is thus brought into a home compass, and obtains the addition of strength which so much greater union gives. We shall find ourselves paying visits to and receiving visits from India and Australia. Our friends will come over for the Summer with return tickets, and the British Empire will become, in virtual compass, a province.

## The Alleged Conspiracies against Napoleon—Arrests.

*Paris (April 15) Correspondence of the London Times.*

A few more arrests were, it is said, made yesterday and the day before. I have not noticed the various stories, some of them extravagant enough, which have been current about these arrests. It is hardly necessary to say that secret societies never wholly disappear in France. They may be more or less quiet—more or less dangerous—more or less withdrawn from the public eye, but they do not cease to exist, and their influence is never wholly nulled. When a certain time elapses, and when a movement is observable, the authorities think it useful to lay their hands on a few dozens. To do this, it is necessary to entice them out of their hiding-places, as rats are coaxed out of their holes. In the meantime the traps are prepared, and as the conspirators become visible or tangible they are caught when least aware of their danger. The ratcatchers in the present instance have been rather successful, though it is probable that at least one-third of the arrested are agents of the secret police. I believe these arrests to be nothing more than one of those sweepings which take place every now and then. The principal charge against the persons now in custody is for conspiring with a view to an attempt on the person of the Emperor. M. FERDINAND is the magistrate who is charged with investigating the offences of which they are accused.

## The Neufchatel Question.

THE COURSE THAT WILL BE PURSUED BY FRANCE AND ENGLAND IF THE MATTER IS NOT ADJUSTED.

*From the Vienna correspondence of the London Times.*

As you were informed in my letter of the 5th inst., *the Paris Conference has done marvellously little* towards the settlement of the Neufchatel question. If the information which has reached me be correct, France and England are beginning to lose patience with the King of Prussia, who still obstinately insists on his sovereign rights to Neufchatel being acknowledged before he renounces them. The Powers agree in thinking that Switzerland ought to pay a "reasonable" indemnity—500,000f., perhaps—to Prussia; and France and England are said to counsel the Swiss Confederation to consent to King FREDERICK WILLIAM'S retaining the empty title of "Prince of Neufchatel," as he seems to have set his heart upon it. His Prussian Majesty styles himself "Margrave of Anspach," but the King of Bavaria has never thought it worth while to protest against his doing so. The Emperor of Austria still has "Count of Hapsburg" among his titles, but neither the Canton of Berne nor the Swiss Confederation fears that he will lay claim to sovereign rights in any part of Switzerland. The Berne correspondent of the Frankfort *Post Zeitung* says it has produced an unpleasant impression in Switzerland that Baron VON HUBNER supported Prussia during the seven sittings of the Conference; but the Swiss must not quarrel with Austria for displaying so much energy about a mere matter of form. She has tacitly recognised the reformed Federal Constitution, and she can render no greater service to Switzerland without giving offence to Prussia. The chances are that, if Prussia and Switzerland should remain obstinate, the Powers will, after having persuaded the contending parties to submit to their decision, form themselves into a court of arbitration. If Russia and Austria should refuse to agree to this, France and England will probably declare *that the Conference is dissolved, and for themselves recognise the independence of Neufchatel.*

## The Quarrel Between Spain and Mexico.

STRONG MEDIATION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND—MODERATION OF THE SPANISH VIEWS—FEARS OF A DIVERSION UPON CUBA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

*Paris (April 14) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Private letters from Madrid of the 10th inst., state that Lord HOWDEN, in concert with the Marquis de TURGOT, is doing all that mortal man can do to prevent hostilities from breaking out between Spain and Mexico; as, from the latest and surest information, it is apprehended that there is a plan of the United States to make a diversion on Cuba in the event of a war.

It is right to state that M. PIDAL, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, evinces great anxiety to come to an arrangement, and that he is perfectly moderate in his views and language. The difficulty, however, which the English and French Ministers at Madrid have to contend with is, that Señor LAFRAGUA, now in Paris, will not proceed to Madrid without the assurance of being received officially, and presented to the Queen as formal representative of a country where her subjects have been murdered *en masse*, without any real punishment being yet inflicted for those sanguinary acts. The official reception of the Mexican Envoy appears, under such circumstances, impossible; and if his instructions allow him any latitude or discretion on the subject, it is on him that all Europe will fix the terrible responsibility of the blood that may be shed, as well as of the political complications that may occur hereafter. I have good reason to believe that the Spanish Government would have received him at Madrid kindly, listened to him patiently, and, if any satisfaction sufficient in the judgment of moderate and impartial men were offered, it is very probable he would at a later period be acknowledged in his official capacity. No Government that has the smallest pretension to civilization, or sets any value on its relations with foreign States, could for a moment refuse to accede to the demands of Spain. The Government that will not do so makes common cause with the murderers it protects. Its participation in their guilt ought to place it under the ban of every State, for if such deeds were allowed to pass with impunity no stranger could trust his life or property in Mexico. What has happened to the subjects of Queen ISABELLA to-day, may be the fate of the English or French to-morrow, and the sooner all intercourse is broken off between the Mexican Government and the States of Europe the better. Some people suspect that these murders were not perpetrated merely from wanton cruelty, but that they were meant to aggravate the differences between Spain and Mexico, and facilitate another invasion of Cuba. The affair is one of the utmost importance.

*Paris (April 16) correspondence of the London Times.*

Marshal SERRANO had an interview yesterday with Count WALEWSKI on the subject of the quarrel between Mexico and Spain. M. WALEWSKI is extremely desirous that this unfortunate affair should be amicably arranged, and is leaving nothing undone for that purpose. The English Ambassador also is lending his coöperation, and indeed both Governments, acting as they are in concert, will leave nothing undone towards the pacific solution of a difference which would be attended with such serious complications. A great deal, of course, depends on the Mexican Envoy himself, and on the nature of the instructions he has received. The latest dispatches from Madrid corroborate what I mentioned yesterday respecting the moderate views of the Spanish Government, and their anxiety to settle the affair, if it can be settled without dishonor.

### THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From the London Post.*

It appears from intelligence just received from Madrid that the dispute between Spain and Mexico—in spite of the earnest endeavors of the English and French Ambassadors, and in spite of the anxious desire of M. PIDAL to come to an amicable settlement—still retains a disagreeable and threatening aspect. The public in this country have no direct interest either one way or the other, except the natural regret that all friends of peace must experience at the probable occurrence of a rupture between Spain and her former dependency, Mexico. But with this unsatisfactory intelligence there comes a piece of news—we would hope a mere rumor—which, if true, is calculated to excite considerable attention, not only in England, but in Europe generally. It is stated that, in the event of a war between Spain and Mexico, "the United States intend to make a diversion on Cuba." Such a diversion may be sport to the Fillibusters and Slavery-Extensionists of the South; but in Europe, where the principles of justice between nation and nation are scrupulously observed, it will be regarded as a great and unjustifiable act of spoliation—as a gross and flagrant crime. It is difficult for any person at a distance to understand the principles which regulate the foreign policy of the United States. During the Revolutionary War the United States very wisely contracted alliances with the different Powers of Europe; but shortly after the Declaration of Independence President WASHINGTON advised his fellow-citizens to abstain carefully from all arrangements which might entangle their country in the web of European politics. From that period down to the present the foreign policy of the United States, with a remarkable exception, has been one of isolation. During the great war which, at the commencement of the century, was waged between England and France, the United States, although their commerce was almost ruined by the operation of the Milan and Berlin Decrees, and the retaliatory Orders in Council which were issued by Great Britain, [illegible] of neutrality, and it was only [illegible] that contest that they engaged in hostilities [illegible] this country on grounds which [illegible] American. During the late war between England and Russia the same policy was substantially [illegible] by the United States. But, with regard to Powers on the Continent of America, principles less abstinent have constantly influenced the diplomacy of the United States. America—the whole of North America—for the United States, is a doctrine which was acted upon long before the celebrated declaration of Mr. MONROE. Louisiana—the last relic of that magnificent dominion which at one time stretched from the St. Lawrence, through the valley of the Mississippi, to the Mexican Gulf—was purchased in 1803 from France. Florida was subsequently acquired from Spain, and within the last few years the United States, at the risk of a war with England, obtained a huge succession of territory on the

Pacific and in Canada. The annexation of Texas, and the forced surrender of California, are other evidences of the same chronic policy of aggrandizement. In this one purpose the United States have spared no expenditure of money or blood. Our own prosperous and loyal colony of Canada has not been exempt from the sympathizing attempts of the citizens of the United States. But the Monroe doctrine received its full development when the present President of the United States put his hand to the Ostend manifesto. The acquisition of Cuba by purchase, or by force, has been for more than thirty years a cardinal point of American diplomacy. What Lopez and his followers failed in achieving may now apparently be accomplished by the United States, should Spain and Mexico engage in war. The President of the United States has pledged himself to this line of policy; and, "the pear being ripe," will the responsibilities and obligations of his present office stay his hand? But are the nations of Europe, the allies of Spain, to remain impassive spectators while this act of international policy is being consummated? We believe that their best exertions will still continue to be applied to the high and worthy object of arranging the existing cause of difference. That this wise and judicious policy may be successful must be the earnest hope of every person who wishes to maintain inviolate those great principles of public justice which exist not only for the protection of the weak, but to arrest the strong in the pursuit of lawless aggrandizement. It is unfortunate that the Ostend manifesto should stand before the world as an index of Mr. Buchanan's policy; but the greater will be the merit of that gentleman if in his more influential position he should now openly disavow those principles which have attached so discreditable a name to this act of American diplomacy.

## THE CHINA WAR.

**Co-operation of England and France—The Concessions to be Extorted from the Emperor—Lord Elgin's Instructions—Aid from Portugal—Attitude of the United States—Great Defensive Preparations of the Chinese.**

*From the Paris Correspondent of the London Standard.*

The cooperation of the French Government in the further English operations in China will be the heartiest kind, and that the Catholic Church, for the protection of its numerous missionaries there, has made urgent representations to the Emperor to take an active part in the war. It is said that Lord Elgin will demand from the Pekin Cabinet a renewal of former treaties, with the following amplifications of some of their provisions. As regards commerce, the number of ports open to Europeans is to be nine instead of five; and diplomatic missions are to be established at Pekin on the same footing as those of Russia. As regards offence and defence, it is said that the English Government demands the right of establishing military posts wherever they have Consuls, and that vessels of war may enter any port whatever.

*From the Paris Pays.*

A letter from London gives us some details relative to the instructions given to Lord Elgin for his mission to China. He is to have the superior direction of all affairs in that part of the world, and for that purpose he is to receive full powers from the English Government, with whom alone he is to be in correspondence. He is to decide on the opportuneness of all warlike operations, and to fix the time for commencing them. In case the authorities of the country should think fit to send propositions of arrangement, he is to endeavor to obtain the following concessions: 1. The old treaties are to be renewed and extended to eight ports of China, in place of five; and, in addition, English trading vessels are to have the right of putting in, from stress of weather or for repairs, to every point on the coast. 2. England is to have, like Russia, a college at Pekin. The head of that establishment, which is to be composed of five members at least, is to be charged with all official relations with the Chinese Government. And, 3d, the English are to have military posts in all the towns in which they have Consuls or agents. A piece of ground shall be conceded to them at Shanghae, and another at Canton, on which to raise forts and form military establishments, the strength of which shall be fixed by common accord. Independently of these principal conditions, other [illegible] points are left to the judgment of the [illegible].

PORTUGUESE [illegible]

*From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.*

A private letter from Lisbon, of the 10th, gives some information of the intentions of the Portuguese Government with respect to the affairs of China. An expedition is in course of preparation in the ports of that kingdom. It is composed of a corvette, a brig, a steam despatch boat, and a transport. The garrison of Macao will be raised to 4000 men, selected from the best troops of the army. Macao was ceded to the Portuguese in 1579, in the reign of Henry, the successor of Sebastian, in recompense for the services which Portugal had rendered to the princes of the dynasty of Taitsing. In virtue of that concession, which was renewed in 1725 by the Emperor Yungching, and again in 1786 by Kiaching, Portugal had the property of the establishment of Macao, which was administered by a Portuguese Governor, while the Emperor of China preserved the right of appointing a Mandarin to watch over the interests of Chinese subjects. For the last 50 years, however, matters have changed. The Mandarin was allowed to assume the right of administration of the settlement, and cruelly oppressed the foreign population, while the authority of the Portuguese Governor dwindled into a merely nominal one. Some years ago the Portuguese Commander, Amaral, who represented the Sovereign of Portugal, tried to enforce respect for the Portuguese flag, and was assassinated by the Chinese. Portugal, supported as she will be by other and more powerful governments, appears determined to profit by the present occasion, and maintain her rights in China. The garrison of Macao will be placed under the command of a Governor, whose instructions are to re-establish in the settlement the authority of Portugal.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

*From the Manchester Guardian.*

It is said, happily not on indisputable authority, that the American Government has refused to cooperate with England in the endeavor to bring the Cantonese and the Imperial Commissioner to reason, and to establish the relations of the foreign residents and merchants with the Chinese inhabitants and officials upon a satisfactory footing. If this is really the case, the part taken by Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet is deeply to be regretted. The assistance which we might have received from the United States squadron in the Chinese waters would not, indeed, have been either necessary or important; but it would have been both satisfactory to the feelings and serviceable to the interests of this country to enjoy the support of the United States in compelling the Chinese to afford redress for their past offences, and in placing matters for the future in such a position as may effectually prevent the recurrence of such contests as the present. Had the Chinese Government found that the three most powerful nations represented at Canton were unanimously resolved to take vigorous measures for the repression of such outrages as those lately perpetrated there, and were prepared to insist conjointly upon the concession of full and sufficient guarantees against their repetition, and the establishment of a system which should insure a prompt and effectual settlement of all future disputes between natives and foreigners, it would probably have been found that even the obstinacy of the Celestial Empire was not proof against such a combination. It must be remembered that the Americans are also interested in the maintenance of peace and order in the ports opened to foreigners by the Government of Pekin; that their trade, as well as ours, suffers by the continuance of the present state of things; that the lives of their citizens are quite as much endangered as those of British subjects by the exclusive fanaticism of the Chinese. The populace of Canton will care very little whether they immolate a free-born Yankee or a subject of Her Britannic Majesty; and the rabble of neighboring villages, when aroused to frenzy by the appearance of a foreign garb in their streets, will care very little whether the inoffensive foreigner whom they hunt to death for presuming to take a walk in the country was born under the union jack or the stars and stripes. The cause is one in which all civilized nations who have any dealings with the Chinese are alike interested—the cause of humanity and common sense against a ferocious barbarism. It is much to be regretted that under such circumstances there should be any doubt as to the sympathies of America.

We hope that the report which has reached us is not only premature, but incorrect, and that no personal ill-will to this country which may be entertained by any member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, will prevent the President from acting, as he is imperatively required to act, for the interests of humanity and civilization, and for the protection of his fellow-citizens in China or engaged in the Chinese trade. It is manifest that the assent of America will be essential to any thorough arrangement of the difficulties which impede the communication between Chinese and foreigners; and, this being the case, it will be best that their course should be taken at once, and that they should insist, conjointly with England and France, on a final and satisfactory settlement of all matters in dispute, and the adoption of such regulations as may enable the foreign Powers to put a stop to the lawless conduct of the Chinese populace and the prolix excuses of officials. Should the Government of the United States decline to take part in this good work, it must be done without their assistance; but it would be more consonant with their national dignity, and with a true and far-sighted policy, to adopt a bold and energetic course, and to take that position and exercise that influence to which their interest in the question entitles them.

*From the London Post.*

We may also mention another instance of isolation on the part of the United States Government. The proceedings of Sir John Bowring in China have received the approbation not only of the American authorities upon the spot, but of the American people at home. The British Cabinet have sent out Lord Elgin to Canton to negotiate a treaty, in the advantages of which (should any be obtained) the United States will not be denied participation. England and France have agreed to act in concert, but the Cabinet at Washington, according to the latest accounts, refuses to join in the proposed alliance. We are strongly impressed with the belief that the only means which European States can adopt for the purpose of regulating their intercourse with a people so singular and strange as the Chinese, will be by the establishment of mixed commission courts, like those which exist under the different slave trade treaties, to settle and determine disputes between Chinese and foreigners. To accomplish this object the consent of the United States Government is highly desirable, if not necessary; but, instead of adopting this course, it appears resolved to stand aloof, ready to reap any advantage, but unwilling to encounter any trouble and inconvenience. All we can say is, that such a policy is totally unworthy of a great and enlightened nation, and that it is one not likely to meet with favor or approbation in England, or any other country in the world except the United States—and perhaps not even there, amongst the commercial classes.

### Great Defensive Preparations of the Chinese.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes some further details relative to the war in China. The Chinese, it is said, are at present making formidable military preparations, which are not to be despised. Since the attack on Canton the Chinese have executed enormous works on the Peiho, a river which falls into the Yellow Sea, and by which a communication is maintained with Pekin. That river is now barred in 29 different places by dams built of stone, which completely intercept the navigation. These works are regarded as a curiosity. Moreover, the three branches of the Peiho canalised by the Emperor Kia-King in 1817 are cut, and the course of one of them, the Hu-ho, has been turned off into the lake of Hobe-tchi. When an army invades the Chinese Empire, the principal means of defence is to let the waters of this lake overflow the country. The system of defence, efficacious against an enemy, but most disastrous for the country, was first used against the insurgents in 1852. The City of Pekin is consequently perfectly safe from an attack either by land or sea, and the Emperor will in any desperate circumstance be protected by the fanaticism of the people, who will stop at no means to destroy the foreigners.

A circumstance has lately demonstrated the truth of this fact. The British ships proceeding to Canton have been in the habit of taking fresh water at Whampoa from a small river which falls into the Tchukiang. It was remarked that the sailors using this water lately have been attacked with colic, and after a careful investigation it was discovered that the water had been poisoned by the Chinese. They employed for this purpose the trunks of certain trees, which, after being prepared for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wickedness is increased by their fanaticism, which is beyond description. There is but one way to subdue them, and that is to act on their senses and to terrify them by a display of force, and by a maritime demonstration on a grand scale, such as is about to be accomplished by the British Government. It appears, moreover, that some of the wealthiest Mandarins in the empire propose to revive the great commercial company founded in 1759 by Tsong-Too. These great dignitaries, through personal interest, are highly favorable to an arrangement with the English, notwithstanding their warlike manifestations, and, as they are in direct communication with the members of the Nuy-Ko, or Cabinet Council at Pekin, they can bring their influence to bear directly on the Emperor's advisers. The revival of the company founded in 1759 will render it impossible in future for the Chinese Government to violate at will its treaties with foreigners. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* concludes that an arrangement of the difficulties at present existing between the Chinese and English is perfectly possible. For this purpose the British Government have merely to adopt the only means efficacious with the Chinese character, which is to make a formidable demonstration on the coast of the Chinese Empire.

## THE VERY LATEST.

London, Saturday, April 18—2 P. M.

We are indebted to Captain Shannon, of the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, for the following additional news, telegraphed from London to Liverpool just before the departure of the *Africa*.

*Le Nord* states that the Grand Duke Constantine will not visit England.

The cattle epidemic having reached the Prussian frontiers, a company of infantry has been sent to the Circle of Plesse to cut off all communications.

The Madrid journals state that the Queen will open the Spanish Cortes in person. Amongst the first measures to be brought forward, will be one for a reform of the tariffs. It was considered certain that her Majesty was *enciente*.

The death of the Neapolitan Minister at the Spanish Court is announced.

The officers of the Russian frigate *Wibery* have given a splendid collation to the Empress Dowager. Her Majesty proposed a toast to the health of the King of Sardinia.

In the protocol of the Paris Conference, submitting a basis of a compromise between Prussia an Switzerland, the mediating Powers will declare they have no means of compelling the adoption of their views, but a hope will be expressed that neither party will proceed to any act calculated to disturb the peace of Europe.

Queen Victoria's recovery goes on favorably. The infant Princess continues well.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* expresses a strong hope that the differences between these two powers will be pacifically settled.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has had interviews on the question with Count Walewski and Lord Cawley, and he was to see the Mexican Envoy yesterday.

If the attempts at pacification failed, the Spanish Government will probably address a note to the French and English Cabinets, and perhaps to the other powers, setting forth the moderation of its demand, and declaring that, in the event of hostilities, the Cabinet of Madrid is not to be held responsible for the consequences.

COMMERCIAL.

At noon, on Saturday, April 18, Consols for Money were quoted at 92¾@93, and for Account, 93⅛@93¼.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### London Markets.

*Per Africa.*] London, Thursday, April 17—5 P. M.

The Produce markets reopened on the 15th instant, after the Easter Holidays. Sugar and Coffee in demand. Cotton and Tea quiet. The demand for Money is very active. Consols leave off 93 for money, and 93⅛@93⅜ for account. Bar Silver 5s. 1⅝d.@¾. Mexican Dollars 5s. ½d., nominal. American Eagles 76s. 4½d. Doubloons—Spanish 78s. 6d; South American, 75s.

Copper—Without change. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £125. Sheathing 15d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 1s. 1¼d.

Cocoa—Is cheaper; 250 bags Trinidad were partly sold; low to good grey, 70s.@73s. 6d.; middling and good red, 78s.@83s.

Cochineal—Quiet; 14 bags common and middling Mexican Blacks sold at 3s. 8d.@4s. 3d.

Coffee—369 casks, 199 bbls. and 629 bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction; there was a brisk competition, and high terms were realized, especially for superior, which went much above the valuations, as follows:—Triage and mixed 62s. 6d.@68s. 6d., low mid. and mid 73s.@78s., good mid. to superior colory 78s. 6d.@79s., and pea-berry 84s.@107s.; 137 casks, 14 bbls. 79 bags Jamaica also sold well, triage and ord. 45s.@63s., good and fine ord. 65s. 6d.@66s. 6d., with low mid. and mid. at 70s.@77s., 113 cases Tellicherry partly found buyers at 61s. for good ord. mixed, and 63s.@68s. 9d. for pea-berry; 576 mats Manila sold at 60s.@63s. 6d. for good ord. brown; but 405 bags Mysore were bought in at 65s.

Cotton quiet—Sales for the week 2,180 bales at previous rates. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate; sales the week, 42,500 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7 13-16d. ℔ ℔.

Corn—There has been some little improvement in the tone of the market this week, but without much business. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 54s. 8d. on 85,465 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 60s.@64s., Red 55s.@60s. ℔ qr. American Flour 28s.@32s. ℔ barrel.

Drugs, &c.—The public sales have been large. Aloes: 225 gourds Barbadoes mostly sold from £5@£9 17s. 6d. for ord. to fine, and 74 kegs East India were partly sold at £3 10s.@£10, with 98 cases ord. to fine Cape from 9s.@48s. 6d. Cardamoms: 22 pkgs. partly sold at 8s. 11d. for Madras, 1s. 3½d. for Ceylon. Gum Arabic: 150 pkgs. East India partly sold at 18s.@40s.; Turkey, 35s.@£5 12s. 6d. for mid. to fine. Gum Animi: 85 pkgs. partly sold, Zanzibar unscraped £10 10s., and cleaned Angola £7 15s., Manila 36s., East India 80s.@£7. Gum Benjamin: 168 cases all sold at £5 7s. 6d.@£9 for good ord. 3rds to fine 2nds. Gum Dammer: 38 pkgs. all sold at 35s. 6d.@66s. 6d. for fine to good bold yellow picked. Shellac: 257 pkgs. sold from 46s.@74s. 6d. for button, and 58s. for block. Castor Oil: 569 pkgs. partly sold at 4⅞d.@6¾d. Turkey Opium: 114 cases partly sold at 15s. 6d.@16s. Ipecacuanha sold at 4s.@4s. 3d. Rhubarb: 168 chests small partly sold at 3s. 1d.@6s. Sarsaparilla: 302 pkgs. sold, mid. Honduras 1s., Jamaica 1s. 6d.@2s. 6d., Para 8d.@9d. Cutch 55s.@56s. Gambier 17s. 6d.

Hemp—Russian quiet; St. Petersburg Clean, £35@£36. In Manila nothing to report.

Jute—Steady; 329 bales at auction sold, mid. and good mid. bright, £21 10s.@£36 15s. ℔ ton; 4,000@5,000 bales have been sold privately during the week at 20s.@30s. advance.

Lead—Firm at £24 for common Pig.

Iron—In moderate demand. Rails, £7 12s. 6d.@£7 15s.; Bars, £7 10s.@£7 12s. 6d., f. o. b. in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 74s. 6d.

Oils—Fish dull, and quotations nominal. Olive flat, at £58@£60 for Gallipoli, £57@£58 for Malaga. Rape flat, at 54s. 6d. for foreign Refined, and 51s. for Brown. Linseed has declined to 38s. Cocoanut, 48s. 6d.@50s. Palm, 43s.@45s. 6d.

Linseed—The market continues inactive, with prices again in favor of buyers; Bombay, 68s.; Calcutta good, 63s., and Black Sea, 65s. These prices are now scarcely obtainable. In Seed afloat nothing doing. The week's import in London is 6,146 qrs. from Calcutta.

Rapeseed—Is quoted at 65s. for sound Calcutta, but dull of sale.

Linseed Cakes—Considerable sales of American bag Cakes have been made at £9 ℔ ton.

Molasses—One hundred puncheons St. Vincent on the spot sold at 26s., and afloat a cargo of 450 hhds. clayed Cuba at 24s. 6d.

Rum—Quiet but firm. A small parcel of middling Jamaica sold at 2s. 9d. ℔ gallon, with 50 puncheons pale Surinam and 130 hhds. Penang at 2s. 8d. proof.

Lard—Dull at 72s. for Western in barrels and tierces.

Rice—Dull; 4,000 bags pinky Madras has been sold privately at 10s. 6d., short prompt, and 700 bags middling small White Bengal at 10s. 6d. cash, with 2,000 bags middling white do. for arrival, at 10s. 4½d. ex ship; 5,000 bags [illegible] at auction were bought in at 11s. 6d., but the bulk has since been placed at 10s. 6d., establishing a decline of 6d.@9d. ℔ cwt.

Saltpetre—Dull; 1,000 bags Bengal at auction to day, partly sold, 7½d.@7¾d. [illegible]; 611 bags Bombay, [illegible]; 2,500 bags [illegible] at auction were all bought in, 17s. duty paid.

Whalebone—Scarce; Polar, £[illegible]; Northwest, £[illegible].

Spices—Pimento neglected and ⅛d. lower; middling to good middling sold at 4⅛d.@4¼d.; good was withdrawn at 5d.@5¼d. Pepper: 706 bags Black sold steadily at 4⅜d.@5d. for clean sifted Singapore. Mace: 8 cases sold at 2s.@2s. 1d. for middling dark, at 2s. 3d. for good pale, and at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for mouldy. Nutmegs: 25 cases sold at 2s. 1d.@2s. 5d. for small and middling, 1s. 8d.@1s. 10d. for ordinary small, and 2s. 3d.@2s. 7d. for middling and good bold brown. Cassia Lignea: sound, 120s.@126s.; mouldy, 110s.

Sugar—The market is firm and prices well maintained. Of West India the sales are 2,450 hhds., and 25,600 bags Mauritius and East India, at auction, mostly sold at full rates. *Foreign*: 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, of low quality, sold at 51s.@54s. for low to mid. yellow, and 555 boxes yellow Havana were all bought in. Afloat, 3,800 boxes Havana (No. 11) sold at 39s., and 1,000 tons Brown Manila, for distant arrival, at 36s. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised for public sale on the 19th May, 100,799 baskets Java Sugar.

Turpentine—Rough sells at 10s. 3d. for fair quality. Spirits are quoted 38s.@39s. 6d. for American in bbls.

Tallow—Quiet at 58s. 6d. for Y. C. on spot, 58s. 9d.@58s. for this month, 58s. to June, and 58s. for last 3 months of year.

Tin—English without change; Common Block 146s., Bars 147s. Straits 145s. In Banca nothing offering.

The Tea market is dull—Common Congou 1s.@1s. ⅛d. ℔ ℔.

Spelter—Flat at £30 5s.@£30 10s.

Wool—The next public sales of Colonial will commence on the 30th inst. Arrivals amount to about 56,500 bales.

In American Stocks we have nothing of importance to notice.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

### Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, April 17, 1857.

Cotton—The market has been quiet, if not dull, notwithstanding the accounts from Manchester are better than might be expected after the long depression here. The free imports of the past fortnight daily add to the stock, and being brought on the market as landed, have served gradually to depress prices, which must be quoted ⅛d. ℔ ℔. lower in the fortnight for "Middling" and above, and ¼d.@⅜d. ℔ ℔. for the lower qualities, the latter being almost unsalable. We quote—Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; Mobile, 7¾d.; Bowed, 7½d. Present estimated stock 559,698 bales, including 401,498 of American. Stock same time last year, 535,455 bales, of which 391,941 were American.

Tobacco—The Trade is slow—but regular in prices—the demand being principally for leafy samples. We quote—Virginia Leaf, 7½d.@10½d., Strips, 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf, 7½d.@11d., Strips, 11d.@13d.

Breadstuffs—In most of the Country Markets, as well as at London, there has been during the week a gradual stiffness of price, with a somewhat more extended demand for Wheat, and a better inquiry for Flour. Here the trade has been firm, holders evincing no disposition to sell except at full market rates. Wheat has been freely taken, the inquiry for Indian Corn has been fair, and the transactions in Flour, although somewhat limited in extent, have been fully up to quotations. The receipts from the United States within past week include some 3,000 qrs. Wheat, 22,880 qrs. Indian Corn, and 6,690 bbls. Flour. The deliveries by Farmers for week ending 11th inst. were 92,345 qrs., at an average of 53s. 11d., against 98,772 qrs., at 66s. 7d., for corresponding week of last year.

To day's market was a decided improvement on any that had been held for some time—the attendance was good, and the demand for Wheat animated at an advance of 2d.@3d. Good Flour was more salable, and for Indian Corn there was a free inquiry. We quote—Wheat, White, 8s. 6d.@9s. 2d.; Mixed, 8s. 5d.@8s. 10d.; Red, 7s. 6d.@8s. 5d. Flour, Western Canal, 27s. 6d.@29s. 6d.; Philadelphia, 28s.@29s.; Ohio, 29s.@31s. 6d. Indian Corn, Mixed, 30s.; Yellow, 31s.; White, 32s. 6d.@34s. 6d.

Bacon—The firmness noticed at the close of last week has continued, and in some instances has resulted in an advance of 6d. ℔ cwt. on Boneless and the better descriptions of Ribbed Long Middles, as well as higher prices for Short. The stock here is not large; that in London is still less; and as we, in addition to a good home demand, are likely to have an inquiry from France, holders appear sanguine as to future prices, and although willing to meet the market, are unwilling to press sales. We quote: Long Middles, Ribbed, 54s. 6d. to 55s. 6d., Boneless, 57s. to 58s.; short Middles, rib in, 58s.; Boneless, 60s. asked; Cumberland, 53s. to 54s. 6d.

Beef and Pork are in fair demand; choice Beef will command 130s. to 135s.; and for good Pork 92s. 6d. to 95s. is paid.

Lard has been depressed by free receipts, and at present there are sellers on the spot at 70s. and for forward delivery at 68s. The stock is estimated at some 20,000 bbls.

Tallow.—The prospect of early receipts from the Baltic has depressed the market. Butchers' Association ranges from 58s. to 55s.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

### A New Fillibustering Enterprise on Foot.

PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO VERAGUA, IN THE STATE OF PANAMA.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

Panama, Saturday, April 18, 1857.

By the mail, which arrived three days since, comes a report that a fillibustering expedition is organizing in New-Orleans to take possession of the province of Veragua, in this State, in order to make a diversion from thence on Costa Rica, in favor of Walker. I opine that it will be rather too late to render that "busted-up" individual any assistance, even if such an affair is seriously thought of. It is probably, however, nothing more than a threat thrown out to Costa Rica, to prevent her from sending away any more soldiers to Nicaragua. And it is a very foolish threat at that. It would be at least ten days' good march from the Atlantic side into that province; and when the fillibusters got there, if they ever did get there, they would need a much larger force than Walker ever had under his control, to keep their footing a month on its soil. Veragua is now a pretty-well populated province; and the people are anything but cowards. Santiago, its capital, is a large city, of some 4,000 inhabitants, situated about 30 leagues west from Panama. It is separated from Costa Rica by the province of Chiriqui, also in this State, by more than 200 leagues of mountainous country; and the kind of march a fillibustering force would have, to get into Costa Rica, may be gathered from the following account of the province, which I extract from Alcedo's *Dictionary of America*, printed at Madrid in 1774.

"Veragua is 70 leagues long from east to west, and 34 wide from north to south, [at this time Chiriqui was included in it,] this being where the Isthmus is widest. It is of a hot temperature, and for the most part mountainous and rough, some of the heights being inaccessible, although there are not wanting *llanuras*, wherein are found various estates and grazing farms, well stocked with cattle, from the abundance of excellent pasture. In the mountains are found various kinds of excellent wood and plenty of wild beasts, birds and animals. It rains almost continually in this country; and indeed there is scarcely a day passes but that there are showers, attended with violent gusts, and thunder and lightning. In the north part are the mountains, and the rains flowing down from these in various streams, from rivers and pools, render the province almost impassable at certain seasons. Here are many gold mines, from which great wealth has been extracted; but these mines are worked but little at the present day, owing to the excessive expense of conveying materials and provisions over those very craggy *sierras*, the carriage of an *aroba* of meal on the shoulders of Indians being equal in its cost to the meal itself. Here are very large herds of cattle, especially of swine. It was originally well-peopled by Doraces, Guaimies and Juries Indians, and with other nations, who lived in the mountains like wild beasts, going naked, both men and women, and subsisting on wild roots, of which there is an abundance; and particularly on a fruit which they call *pixbaes*, resembling dates, and which roasted, taste very well.

The capital of the Province, Santiago, has a hot and moist temperature, the vicinity abounding in maize, plaintains, yucas, and cattle, and particularly in swine. The natives spin cotton, and dye it in a durable purple by the juice of a snail, found on the sea-coast; and in this article, as well as in some gold which they extract from the mines, does this city carry on a trade with Panama, the capital of the kingdom, and with Guatemala, where both the one and the other article are highly esteemed. This city has a beautiful hospital (an interesting fact to fillibusters in a fever country) built at the instance of the inhabitants and of the Bishop of Panama, who made on that subject various representations to the King."

The foregoing geographical information and description is furnished gratis to the "provisional government already organized for the conquest of Veragua," unless the Government will please send me to Panama a chunk of Veragua gold—where Alcedo says "it is highly esteemed." F. W. R.

### News from Hayti.

TRUCE BETWEEN THE EMPEROR SOULOUQUE AND THE DOMINICANS—OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—THREE FRENCH SAILORS RESCUED—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Advices from Hayti to the 4th of April are received. Hostilities are suspended between Soulouque and the Dominicans, and the *Moniteur Haitien* of March 28 thus announces the fact:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by his dispatch bearing date the 19th of February, announces to the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France, and to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, that, in compliance with their request, His Majesty the Emperor grants a truce to the inhabitants of the Eastern Department, to extend from February 14th of the present year to the same date in the year 1859. In consequence, orders have been immediately dispatched for the cessation of hostilities along the lines occupied by the posts and garrisons of the imperial government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by his dispatch of March 19, announces also to the representatives of France and England, that His Majesty permits the Dominicans to travel freely, and attend to all kinds of business, civil and commercial, in every part of the Empire."

Lieutenant-General [illegible] de Prophete, Count de [illegible] Rouge, nominated Minister of the Interior by order of the Emperor, had arrived at the Capital and entered upon his official duties on the 17th of March.

The *Moniteur* of March 21 says:

"On Sunday, March 8, a Haytian boat, at the distance of eight leagues from this port, picked up three sailors of the French ship *Marie Felicité*, who had been blown away in one of the ship's boats in a gale. After being tossed about at sea for several days, without the hope of reaching any port, and just as they were on the point of perishing of hunger, they were providentially rescued by a Haytian fishing boat, manned by two men. This fact coming to the knowledge of the Emperor, he sent for the two fishermen and publicly thanked them."

Port-au-Prince is well supplied with breadstuffs, and a general rise in most articles is noticeable. In Coffees, the receipts are 3,379 bags, which have found buyers at $126@$128. Doubloons are quoted at $246@$248, and Exchange on Europe at $338@$340.

At Jacmel, two American vessels, the *Agate* and *Golden Gate*, of Boston, had arrived during the week ending March 31, with full cargoes. The place is well supplied with breadstuffs, which have slightly risen in price. Coffee is quoted at $116@$118, and Doubloons at $252.

### The Religious Press upon Rev. Dr. Bellows' Address on the Theatre.

*From the Christian Intelligencer.*

UNITARIANISM AND THE THEATER.

Should we state that a distinguished clergyman of this City had recently made a speech in favor of dissipation, licentiousness, and general popular demoralization, we would probably be thought by many guilty of slander; and yet we do not see how the advocacy of theatres by a noted Unitarian divine can, in effect, be regarded as anything else than an attempt to recommend a form of amusement which, in all times, and in all lands, has uniformly proved detrimental to morals and inimical to virtue. For actors, as a class, we have no words of unkindness. Many of them have been eminent for private moral worth, and more might be, in spite of their profession. Nor will we do so much injustice to Dr. Bellows as even to intimate that he would favor the attendant vices of theatrical attainments. He, doubtless, wishes a drama so free from taint, that he and other clergymen might occasionally visit it, and, probably, take part in its performance. But whatever his ideal drama may or may not be, his speech is interpreted as a defence of the theatre *as it now is*.

The papers that pander most to the worst passions of the populace are jubilant in praise of the Unitarian smile demitted from the benignant face of the reverend patron of theatricals, and correspondingly violent in their abuse of that Puritanic fanaticism that blindly refuses to aid theatres in promoting drunkenness, profligacy and impurity. The actors have found themselves included in the commiserating sympathies of the "All-Souls" pastor, and they seem to be having a pretty good time of it together. But as one swallow does not make a Summer, it may be well to obtrude a warning word upon the reluctant ears of those who have undertaken to persuade the public that clergymen all should make haste to follow the satisfactory performance of Dr. Bellows, and leap into the pit with him, to *encore* half-naked artists and profane jesters, and mimic-mockers of virtue and piety. We have not the slightest expectation of seeing a very general competition among clergymen for a share in that bubble of notoriety in which the "All-Souls" luminary is now swimming alone. Nor do we think that any considerable portion of the Christian community will be drawn into any fervent admiration of these schools of vice which have now put themselves under the wing of the Unitarian Apollos. If he wants to go to the theatre, they must allow him the quiet indulgence of his tastes; but so long as thousands of young men, and as many women, are annually initiated into courses of vice and subsequent ruin through the voluptuous enchantments and corrupting accessories of our theatres, there will be a deep conviction among thoughtful people that a clergyman ought not to allow himself to become a decoy for those moral slaughter-houses.

The most significant feature of Dr. Bellows' position is the incidental exhibition it affords of the nature and genius of Unitarianism. His speech shows what his *notions* of religion are. It is a tasteful culture of art, of the softer sciences, and a gentle sentimentality, floating along azure skies, borne by zephyrs, and waited on by pleasure. How strange that a religion so agreeable to human nature should be so slow in gaining its confidence!

*From the New-York Observer.*

DR. BELLOWS ON THEATRES.

Rev. Dr. Bellows delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, in defence of the theatre as a public amusement. The novelty of the thing, the excitement produced by the extraordinary course of the speaker, the notices in the papers, the posters on the walls, it was presumed would draw a crowded house. To the disappointment and chagrin of those concerned, not more than twelve hundred people assembled. Mr. Brady introduced the distinguished orator of the occasion, "Mr. Bellows." He was surrounded upon the stage by several of the well-known actors and actresses, who had come to honor their clerical champion.

Dr. Bellows spoke two hours and a half. His argument was that amusement is a necessity and duty of life: the theatre affords the highest and best amusement: it has become corrupt because the church has frowned upon it: if religious people would attend they would reform it, and make it what it should be.

His censures upon the church, the clergy, and "tightly-laced Christians," were severe, and his hits at them, were received with great applause. His gentle rebukes of the stage were for the most part received in grim silence. The audience relished keenly all that was bad, they rarely applauded anything good. It was the saddest moral spectacle we ever looked on: a professed minister of morals, pandering to the diseased appetites of the play-going public; ridiculing and denouncing Christians; receiving applause with greediness from the hands of those who hate the Gospel, and spending his strength in exhorting people to go to the devil's house. The speaker's logic was sophistry, several of his premises absurdly false, his conclusions forced, and the moral effect shocking to the Christian heart.

If we find time, we shall support these charges by reference to passages of the lecture, next week.

*From the New-York Evangelist.*

DR. BELLOWS' ATTEMPT TO REFORM THE THEATRE.

Dr. Bellows seems to think that he should become a mark for all sorts of unkind reflections on the part of the religious press. We cannot insure him exemption from such attacks. In some quarters doubtless his expectations will be realized. A minister of the Gospel defending the Theater, is a novel spectacle, and for those who like an object for their ridicule, is high game not to be overlooked. He may expect many sharp shots at the clergyman whose love of vanity and folly is so inveterate that it cannot be restrained even by the decencies of his sacred profession!

But whatever treatment he may receive from others, he will receive none from us but perfect courtesy and respect. We know him too well to believe that he is actuated in the expression of his opinions by a love of singularity or a desire of attracting attention. He is above all that. However erratic his notions, we give him full credit for his sincerity, and even for more, for uncommon boldness in the expression of unpopular opinions. On his part, we trust he will do us, and the religious public generally, the justice to believe that our hostility to the Theater does not proceed from bigotry or narrowness of mind. It is not merely dark-browed priests and Puritans who have declaimed against it. The most eloquent condemnation of the Drama ever written was by an infidel and a Frenchman. When it was proposed to establish a theatre at Geneva, Jean Jacques Rousseau protested against the attempt, as tending to corrupt the simplicity and morals of the Swiss Republic. At this day the most complete exhibition to be found in the world, of the Theatre, is in Paris; and there the keenest observers, those, too, who have no sanctimonious cant, and who are soured by no gloomy fanaticism, and biased by no religious conviction, tell us that the exhibition of vice on the stage tends to vice in the streets and in the saloons. The acting of tragedies, in which a wild career ends with suicide, familiarises the mind with this ready cure of "all the ills that flesh is heir to," and leads to many a dark deed of self-murder.

These facts argue against theatrical representations from their natural and unavoidable influence. But if we consider the *actual state* of the theatre, the argument is much stronger. At present our theatres are not only associated with vice, but live by it, and can hardly be supported without it. And we are afraid the miracle of a pure theatre is not very likely soon to be witnessed. The project of purifying the drama is not new. Social reformers have often dreamed of its regeneration, but have at last given it up as hopeless. Nor can we believe that Dr. Bellows will be more successful in an undertaking, which some of the wisest and best men have attempted in vain, and have at last abandoned in despair.

### One of Dr. Bellows' Mistakes.

Southport, Conn., Thursday, April 30, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The following sentence presents the strongest point made or essayed in behalf of theatrical amusements, in Dr. Bellows' apology of two hours and a half:

"It is a terrible fact that the first hundred years of Puritanism in New-England was marked alike by ascetic public manners and the prevalence of vices almost unheard of in our free and more indulgent society; and it is even now asserted that the soberest of our sister States contributes more than any other State in the Union to the sad catalogue of female frailty. [Sensation and applause.]"

It would be idle to point out to reflecting readers, for whom these remarks are designed, the sheer fallacy of the argument attempted in the utterly incongruous, wholly contradictory assertions of that oracular sentence. But it presents almost the only attempt of Dr. B. to illustrate his argument by particular, pertinent facts. And what if, at last, the most pointed of his illustrations should prove utterly fallacious, as well in what it omits as in what it asserts?

It may be safely presumed that "the soberest of our sister States," so equivocally characterised by the assertion to which Dr. B. gives currency and credit, is the State which, for whatever reasons, first attempted to suppress intemperance by prohibitory laws extremely stringent. But whether the recent repudiation of these laws, through some reaction of public sentiment in that State, should deprive it of Dr. B.'s equivocal commendation as "the soberest," and yet according to the demands of his argument, the frailest "*of our sister States*," it is not necessary to inquire here. Back of that question, and vastly more important, in reference to the subject more immediately under discussion, there is another which he entirely omits from the frame-work of his argument, and evidently *ignores* in his very thoughts, with a truly refreshing innocence as to the most influential causes of female frailty. It is this. Have not those who, like him, desire and labor to do away with what they pronounce hurtful prejudices of Puritanism against such public amusements as the theatre, the circus, the opera, promiscuous dancing of men and women, &c., been far more successful in the very State to which he refers than in any other part of New England, with the possible exception of the City of Boston, concerning which he ventures upon yet another equivocal commendation, where he says, upon the assurance of "Christian gentlemen" residing there, that "the principal theatre in that City is as free from a reproach of impurity or irreverence as the ordinary circle of good society."

This single question is sufficient to set aside the very burden of Dr. B.'s harangue of two hours and a half, in the mind of any candid reader, who has had opportunity of personal observation as to the varied aspects of society throughout the Eastern States, and yet retained the common sense and the uncompromising spirit of a true NEW-ENGLANDER.

### The Dead Body of a Young Woman Found—Mysterious Affair.

Newburg, Thursday, April 30, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

There was found this morning about five miles north of Newburg, in a ploughed field, the corpse of a young woman, apparently about 20 years of age, well dressed. She had been dead about a day, and it seems as if she had been murdered in the road and thrown over the fence. There were marks of much violence about her neck and head. Her hands and feet were small, and her hands soft, having no appearance of labor. As she is not as yet recognised here, it may be that she has been brought here from the City or other place, and invited to a ride in the country. Publicity may bring some clue to the identity of the woman, if not the offender.

Yours truly, N. REEVE.

### The Distribution Question Again.

*To the Editor of the Union:*

In 1842, at the request of Mr. Delane, the Editor of the London *Times*, I wrote a series of letters, which were published in the *Times*, and afterwards in a pamphlet form in the *Great Western Magazine* for September, 1842, a copy of which I send you, and refer you to that which treats of the distribution of the public lands. This letter was written at the request of an eminent London banker, who told me that persons interested in State bonds were then making up a fund to be sent to the United States, to be expended in aiding the election of members of Congress who would favor the assumption of State debts, or else support the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as a means of enabling the States to pay their debts. DUFF GREEN.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—May 1.

Before Judge Betts.

TOWING CONTRACT—COLLISION—DUTY OF VESSEL TOWED.

*William McFadden vs. The Steamboat Illinois.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the barge *Davis Achey* to recover the damages, amounting to about $700, sustained by reason of the barge, while in tow of the steamboat, being run against a dock at Newburgh and sunk with her cargo of coal. The voyage was from Philadelphia to Albany. The barge was towed with others at the end of a hawser. The accident happened on the 23d day of September 1855, about seven or eight P. M.

Each party charged that the accident was occasioned by the negligence of the other.

*Held by the Court*—That on the evidence the tow had timely warning from the steamer that her course was to be changed towards the shore to take another barge in tow. It was the duty of the libelant therefore to have kept the helm of his boat properly manned and managed. If that precaution had been observed, she could easily have avoided the collision which occurred.

That there was no want of skill, mismanagement or negligence on the part of the steamer and she cannot be made responsible for damages incurred by the barge from her own inattention or fault.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Mr. Cutting; for claimants, Mr. Van Santvoord.

COLLISION—LIGHTS.

*Jasper K. Hotaling vs. The Steamboat Titan.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the barge *Ontario*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision between her and the *Titan*, which occurred about 9 o'clock on the night of the 25th day of August, 1853. The barge was in tow of the steamboat *John Marshall*, lashed on her larboard side, and was going from the Atlantic Docks up the East River. The *Titan* had started from the foot of Gouverneur-street, and was going down the river on her usual trip down the Bay. She had no lights, however, while the barge and the *Marshall* had lights up. The full moon was, however, about an hour high. The *Titan* did not see the tow, however, in time to avoid her, but, crossing the bows of the steamboat, struck the barge, when about off the Wall-street Ferry, injuring her to the extent of about $2,200. Both vessels tried to stop as soon as they saw each other.

*Held by the Court*—That the evidence for the libelant, that owing to a haze upon the water, or some other condition of the atmosphere, the *Titan* was not discernible from the *Marshall*, is corroborated by the testimony of witnesses outside the two vessels.

That no fault is alleged against the *Marshall*, except that she did not see the *Titan* until she was directly upon the tow, and the evidence is that she was prevented from doing this by the omission of the *Titan* to display the proper lights. This was a palpable fault on her part and must be taken as casting upon her the responsibility of keeping clear of the *Marshall* and her tow.

That the possession and employment of the barge by the libelant is sufficient authority to authorise his bringing the action in his own name.

Decree for the libelant, with reference to a Commissioner to compute the damages. For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimant, Messrs. Martin & Smiths, and Mr. Donohue.

COLLISION—FOG—FERRY BOAT.

*Francis Voss et al. vs. The Steamboat Transit.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the brig *William T. Dugan*, to recover the damages occasioned by a collision with the steamboat. The brig having arrived from sea, came to anchor off the Battery on the morning of the 12th day of December, 1854. During that day, by reason of another vessel getting a-foul of her, she dragged her anchor down nearly to the line of the South Ferry-slip, being about in the middle of the River. The next morning a heavy fog came up, in the course of which she was run into by the *Transit*, then running on the South Ferry.

*Held by the Court*—that the brig having lain so near the track of the ferry-boats so long, and having been warned that she was in a dangerous situation, and that a fog was coming up, when she could easily have changed her position, but did not do so; and those on board having used no proper means at their command to give the steamboat warning of her approach to them, there was culpable negligence on her part which conduced to the collision.

That every care and precaution was taken on board the steamboat to protect herself and other vessels from collision—but the fog was so dense that the brig could not be seen from the steamboat until the latter was on the point of striking her.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants, Mr. Silliman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

*Maurice C. Hull vs. Wm. Wilson et al.*—The injunction issued in this cause should be modified in its form. It is sufficient that it appears that the defendant is about to commit the acts of fraud with which he is charged, although the evidence is derived from declarations made immediately prior to the commencement of the suit. Often the terms of such declarations may furnish very satisfactory proof that, before judgment is recovered, will do the very things which the Court are authorized to restrain.

Let an order be drawn, reciting that it appears to the Court by the affidavits read on the motion, that the defendant, Wilson, has threatened, and is about to dispose of his property, with intent to defraud the present plaintiff, and that he is about to dispose of certain lots at or near Harlem, in the City and County of New-York, with such intent, to his father, or some other person, and after such recital restraining such disposition.

The order may be drawn substantially as above suggested. Costs of motion $7, to abide the event of the suit.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*New-York Academy of Music vs. James H. Hackett.*—Ingraham, F. J.—The evidence offered by the defendant to show the damages he had sustained by the closing of the Academy, was intended to prove that during the performance previous thereto, Mario, one of the performers, was taken with a cold and hoarseness, which prevented him from performing, which resulted from the neglect of the plaintiff to make the necessary provisions for warming the building. That his sickness continued for four weeks, and in consequence thereof, the defendant sustained loss in the gains and profits he expected. This evidence was excluded in the trial on the ground of its great uncertainty and remoteness. I see no reason to change the opinion expressed at the trial. The damage supposed to arise from such a cause is altogether too remote and uncertain—both as to the cause, the nature and the consequences, to warrant the Court in admitting it after the defendant had seen fit to use the building for the purpose.

When a building is unfit for the uses contemplated, if the tenant has a remedy for such unfitness, he must seek it either by charging the landlord with the expense of remedying the defects or by refusing to use the premises and thereby exonerate himself from liabilities under the contract of hiring.

But a tenant has no right to use demised premises, which he knows to be unfit for occupation in such a way as to cause damage and loss, and then seek to recover from his landlord for the damages so occasioned by his own acts. This was held by us in this Court some years since in Nichol vs. Dusenbury, where the tenant knowing that the roof of a house he had hired was unfinished and permitted the rain to come through, instead of repairing the roof, placed his goods in the store which were then damaged by the rain. The Court held the tenant could not recover for such damage.

The rule is the same whether the damage is produced by water on goods or by exposure to cold, either in property or person. If the building is unfit for the purposes contemplated, then the tenant should not use it, and should seek redress in another form.

The mere notice to the tenant was not an eviction, and the evidence does not show any actual eviction prior to the time when, by contract, the lease was to terminate.

The various matters offered by the defendant and which were excluded relating to the supposed damages sustained by him were not, in my judgment, admissible for that purpose, and the rulings in regard to them were not erroneous.

Motion for a new trial denied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUIT AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, FOR LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT'S BAGGAGE.

*Van Arx vs. The Commissioners of Emigration.*—The assignor of the plaintiff is a German, and came to New-York last November, in the *William Tell*. He, together with his baggage, was landed at Castle Garden, a place occupied by the defendants for landing emigrant passengers, and for other purposes. His baggage was properly checked. One chest, however, for which he still holds a check, has been lost. The plaintiff now brings this action to recover its value, and the value of its contents—$467. The Commissioners of Emigration deny any liability to respond to the plaintiff for the damage resulting from the loss. The Court, however, held that they were responsible, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff, for $137, besides the costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

### The Rights and Duties of Executors.

PARSONS VS. LYMAN.

The following are the points in a decision made by the Surrogate yesterday:

The testator was domiciled in the State of Connecticut at the time of his decease. The will was proved and letters testamentary were issued there, and subsequently probate was granted, and letters were issued in the County of New-York.

The Surrogate held that the law of the *situs* of the assets regulates the grant of administration and the liability and accounting of the executor or administrator. An executor or administrator, by virtue of his appointment in one State or County, derived no authority over the goods of the deceased, in another County or State, unless he obtain new powers in the jurisdiction where such goods are situated.

A foreign executor having collected assets in this State before letters testamentary issued, and having subsequently qualified, is bound to account as executor for such collections to the Court by which he was appointed. The letters relating back for that purpose to the time of the testator's death.

Though the account of the foreign executor must be settled according to the *lex rei sitæ*, yet the distribution of the estate and the interpretation of the will are regulated by the *lex domicilii*. Where the testator is domiciled, at the time of his decease, in the State of Connecticut, left assets in the State of New-York, and the executor, after collecting the assets in New-York, applied to the Surrogate, by whom he had been appointed, for a final accounting.

The Surrogate held that the proceeding would not be postponed after the legatees had approved and claimed a final settlement in order to enable the executor to procure an interpretation of the will, at the place of domicil, by means of a suit instituted there subsequent to the application for a final accounting in New-York. Upon a final accounting, it is the duty of the Surrogate to look into the will, interpret its language, and direct a distribution according to the tenor and effect of its premises.

The decree of the Court, at the place of the *situs* of the assets, when made in conformity to the *lex loci*, will protect the executor or administrator at the place of domicil.

In classing what is sometimes termed an auxiliary administration, the rights of creditors, legatees, and distributees resident within the county where it was granted, are protected and enforced, and the residuum will not generally be transmitted to the representative abroad until the final account has been settled, with a due regard to the claims of persons intervening, for the retention and distribution of their own shares.

The testator after providing an annuity for his wife, payable out of his estate, gave the residue to executors in trust "for the sole use and benefit of his children in certain shares," directed [illegible] out of their respective portions and payment of the shares after majority in biennial sums, with a gift over to issue in case of death before "payment" of the shares are in default of issue to the survivors.

The Surrogate held that the legatees took, on the testator's death, an absolute vested interest in their respective portions as *tenants in common*; that the provision in regard to payment and the executory bequest over, related only to the corpus or principal of the estate and not to the income, and that the legatees were entitled absolutely to the profits and income of their shares from the time of the testator's death.

Vested estates can be divested only upon the happening of the precise contingency, and to the precise extent, for that purpose specified in the will. The primary gift of the testator's whole estate of interest remains in the beneficiaries, in every event upon which it is not divested. A clear, absolute gift, will not be divested upon reasoning merely conjectural.

Implication in order to effect or vary vested rights, must be necessary and not merely probable.

A prior demise will not be disturbed further than is absolutely necessary to give effect to the posterior qualifying disposition.

The rules in regard to the vesting of testamentary bequests are not varied by reason of the intervention of a trust, unless it be that there is a stronger implication in favor of vesting where there is a trust than where there is not. When there is uncertainty as to the vesting of the legacy, a provision for maintenance and support helps the vesting.

If legacies of a residue, the vested income is due as a matter of right to the owners of the shares. Residuary dispositions are particularly favored, not only in regard to vesting, but also in respect to the title of the legatee, to the profits or fruit of the fund accruing before the time of payment. For the construction of a will, it is a general canon of interpretation that the term *share* is limited to the original portion, unless particular expressions extend their meaning.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets.....***Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

New-York, Friday, May 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered. Pearls, $8; and Pots, $8 37½@$8 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Moderately dealt in at old prices. Java, 15¼c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Maracaibo, 12⅜c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11c.@12½c., and St. Domingo, 11⅛c. ℔ ℔. Stock, May 1, 57,124 pkgs.; same date last year, 47,857 pkgs.

COTTON—Is rather quiet, yet steady. Middling Uplands, 14c.@14½c.; do. Gulfs, 14½c.@14⅝c.; and other grades proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in rather limited demand at irregular prices, with sales reported since our last of about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $[illegible] |
| Straight State | 6 [illegible] |
| Extra State | 6 15@6 [illegible] |
| Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake | 5 90@6 30 |
| Common to Good Superfine Ohio | 6 00@6 25 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 10@6 25 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 6 35@8 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 50@8 25 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 45@6 55 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 50@9 00 |
| Extra Missouri | 7 25@9 25 |

Canadian is dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of about 750 bbls., in lots at from $6 15@$8 25 for superfine to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is not so brisk, but is steady in price. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,300 bbls. low Mixed, to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $6 90@$8 50, and $8 50@$9 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet yet firm, at $3 60@$4 70 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving quite slowly,—while prime lots are needed at very full and buoyant prices. Sales 8,400 bushels,—including fair Western Red, at $1 50; choice Southern White, at $1 [illegible]; and inferior Southern Red, at $1 45 ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley unchanged. Oats are scarce and quiet at 61c.@62c. for Western; 58c.@61c. for State; and 56c.@59c. for Jersey, ℔ bush. Corn is still moderately inquired for, and is again a shade higher. Sales 31,000 bushels, at 79½c.@80c. for Western mixed, in store; [illegible] 79c. for Yellow; and 79c.@80c. for White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River sold at 75c. for shipment, and 85c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Heavy and languid,—with more sellers than buyers.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 370 tons Scotch Pig, at $34@$34 50 for large, and $35@$35 50 for small lots, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate, at about previous prices.

MOLASSES—Inactive, at former figures. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 48c.; and New-Orleans, 75c.@76c. ℔ gallon. Stock, May 1: 13,080 hhds. and 1,550 bbls.; same date last year, 3,918 hhds. and 1,565 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Common Rosin is in lively request, at $1 85@$1 87½, to arrive; and $1 90@$1 95 here, ℔ 310 ℔s. Factors are not eager to satisfy the wants of buyers even at these high rates. Other kinds of Rosin, as well as Tar and Turpentine, are rather quiet, yet stiffly held.

OILS—Linseed is in improved demand, partly on speculation, at 78c.@80c., for large and small lots, ℔ gallon. The latter rate is now generally claimed. Other oils unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, sales having been reported of about 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 75 for Mess, $18 80@$18 95 for prime ℔ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, May 1, 1857, 46,968; April 1, 1857, 25,758 bbls.; May 1, 1856, 11,906 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are worth 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in request, and stiffly held at 11¼c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 400

[illegible]

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

JOHN THOMAS, M. D.

[illegible]

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, [illegible] Broadway Tabernacle Church. [illegible] Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, [illegible] Church of the Puritans. [illegible]

[illegible]

H. H. SALMON,
J. B. PECK.

[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, assistant [illegible] of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the anniversary of the opening of the church. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

[illegible] Baptism will be administered [illegible] Bedford-st. Baptist Church, (corner of Downing,) [illegible] In the EVENING the Pastor [illegible] will preach. Subject—Belshazzar, and [illegible] on the wall—"Weighed in the balances [illegible]"

[illegible] adjourned Meeting of members of [illegible] will be held in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on THURSDAY [illegible] May 7, at 8 o'clock. The Committee [illegible] to report a plan for aiding feeble churches will [illegible]

[illegible] Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. [illegible] Sermon will be preached by Rev. M. S. CUL[BERTSON] [illegible] of the Mission in China, succeeded by a brief [illegible] of the Annual Report, in Dr. Alexander's [illegible] TO-MORROW EVENING. Service [illegible]

[illegible] Reformed Dutch Church—Bedford-[illegible] Brooklyn, under the pastoral care of Rev. JACOB [illegible] Public worship will be held EVERY SABBATH [illegible] in the MORNING, and 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M. People [illegible] this section of Brooklyn are particularly invited [illegible]

[illegible] M. E. Church.—The congregation [illegible] worshipping in the Church will assemble [illegible] NEXT SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. [illegible] Rev. Bishop WAUGH; afternoon, by [illegible] D.D. The Sunday School will [illegible]

[illegible] Reformed Dutch Church [illegible] J. N. RAMBERTIE, Pastor, [illegible] every SABBATH MORNING, at [illegible] and in the afternoon at 4. Those interested [illegible] are invited to cooperate, and those [illegible] to this church to attend.

[illegible] The North West Presbyterian Church [illegible] will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath next, [illegible] Preaching may be expected by Rev. Dr. SKIN[NER] [illegible] Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, 3½ P. M., and Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] Is the Last Trumpet Sounding?—This [illegible] question will be answered to the entire satisfaction [illegible] of the candid inquirer, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, [illegible] at Union Buildings, No. 162 Bowery, by [illegible] Seats free.

[illegible] Rev. G. B. Bedford, Moderator of the Third Presbytery of New-York, will preach in the 4th-st. Presbyterian Church (two doors east of 2d-av.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

[illegible] Mr. E. P. Ambler will lecture at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] in the evening—The uses of the Spiritual Movement.

[illegible] Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of St. [illegible] Church, will preach in the Free Church of the [illegible] No. 120 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk [illegible] on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3. Service to [illegible] 7½ o'clock.

[illegible] M. E. Church [illegible] at 10½ o'clock A. M. and [illegible] The [illegible] Character of David.

[illegible] Presbyterians will find [illegible] in the church corner of Stanton [illegible] near the Bowery, as in their own [illegible] Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath.

[illegible] TO-MORROW [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. [illegible] will preach a sermon [illegible] TO-MORROW, morning and evening, in the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

[illegible] Spiritualism.—A lecture on the phases in modern Spiritualism will be delivered at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] GOULD.

[illegible] Market-street Church.—The Pastor will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by request, on The Earthly Rest and the Heavenly. [illegible] Seats provided for strangers.

[illegible] Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 22d-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, May 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and [illegible] P. M., by Rev. [illegible] A. GEARY.

[illegible] Broadway Tabernacle Society—Will meet for worship at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

[illegible] Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn.—This Church will be open on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting the pews.

[illegible] Rev. William McAlhany, of Hoboken, N. J., will preach (D.V.) in the Brooklyn Academy Building, corner of [illegible] and Joralemon sts., on TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible] Christian spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

[illegible] Rev. D. S. Burnet will preach TO-MORROW, at the 17th-st. Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The discourse at 7½ o'clock will be addressed to young persons.

[illegible] Prof. C. W. [illegible] will preach in the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's) Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Retribution.

[illegible] Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. M. [illegible] at 7½ P. M., in the First-place M. E. Church, junction of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

[illegible] Rev. W. H. [illegible] will preach in the Nathan [illegible] Mission Church, Clove-road, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—THE MEMBERS of Washington Division, No. 4, S. of T., are hereby respectfully notified to be at their Division Meeting on next MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to take part in the Grand Presentation that will be made on that evening to a distinguished officer of the Grand Division. Also, the Members of Divisions Nos. 1, 3, 11, 12, 18, 21, 24, 26, 28, 123 and 137, are respectfully invited to be present and take part in the exercises. By order of the Division.
A. CAMPBELL, Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6.—The members of this Society, and the trade generally, are earnestly requested to meet at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting. By order. W. B. McMANUS, President.
R. D DACE, Rec. Secretary.

E. L. DAVENPORT MUSKETEERS.—Members of the above-named corps are respectfully requested to meet at the Metropolitan Saloon TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted. By order.
JOHN E. SCOTT, Captain.

## LECTURES.

SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE.—REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will deliver a lecture on Slavery and the Bible, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the Unitarian Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, THE 30TH INST. at Wallack's Theatre, a small black memorandum book containing four five dollar bills and four or five dollars in smaller bills. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the book and money with JOHN FARRELL, No. 71 West-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY EVENING or Friday morning from the vicinity of 20th-st. and 6th-av., a Black and Tan TERRIER BITCH, six months old; answers to the name of Topsy; near fore leg still sore from an injury. Return her to No. [illegible]

STAR PRIZE TICKET—IN THE GRAND Consolidated Lottery, Class T, drawn in Baltimore, Saturday, April 25, Nos. 11, 18, 41, worth $50,000, and give notice to the Agents, SWAYNE & CO., corner Baltimore and Gay sts., Baltimore, Md.

## MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 104 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.
L. P. TIBBALS.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

MILLINERY—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 208, Middletown, Conn.

## STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements
TO CASH PURCHASERS
OF STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
at No. 218 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,
Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.
This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from any known cause.
This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.
This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping inside while lighted.
This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.
With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.

PRICES.

No. 6, planished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7½ inches high, 62½ cents. No. 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps, No. 20, 9 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 62½ cents. Orders promptly executed by
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, cutlery, plated-ware, Japannery, willow and wooden-ware, mats, brushes, &c.

OFFICE OF TROW'S DIRECTORY,
H. WILSON, Compiler, No. 379 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the CANVASS for this work will commence on the 2d May. Persons doing business down town and residing in the upper part of the City, are solicited to leave full information respecting their business and places of business, the street and number, (if residents of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City,) of their residence.
Where several individuals occupy one office, a list should be made out with full particulars as above, and left for the canvasser.
By these means, the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising both to the compiler and the public, from errors and omissions, may be in a great measure avoided.
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OFFICE OF TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY, COMPILED BY H. WILSON, No. 379 BROADWAY, May 1, 1857.

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Elizabethan Ale Lunch Room,
No. 120 Water-st., and No. 54 Wall-st.
For proof that we sell it pure we refer to Burnett, Oldner & Co., the only importers in the United States.
RICHARDSON & HAYTER.
N. B.—Orders received for Elizabethan Ale in bottles.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No. 8) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

CRAPE SHAWLS. [illegible] SHAWLS.

CRAPE SHAWLS.

A full assortment [illegible] at
ALEXANDER JUST'S NEW SHAWL AND MANTILLA STORE.
[illegible] and Embroidered Crape Shawls, 25 per cent. below last year's prices.
The largest stock of New Styles in the City, from $1 50 to the richest in the market—all auction goods, and very cheap.
Ladies are politely invited to call and see the variety and prices, which are very low.
One price.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 31 and 33 Catharine-st.
3 doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in the street.

L. M. MOORE & CO.,
NO. 199 BROADWAY,
Corner of [illegible], New-York,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at very low prices to CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths.
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES.
[illegible] TISSUES, BAREGES,
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS.
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS.
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES.
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES.
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS,
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Braid, Pedal, Bloomer and Built-Straw.
BONNETS AND HATS.
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF MANTILLAS,
IN GUIPURE,
HONITON,
REAL THREAD,
FRENCH LACE,
MECHLIN,
CHANTILLY,
VALENCIENNES,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK MOIRE,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK.
A superb assortment,
Will be opened this week.
Never before equalled
In novelty, extent or richness.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
HONITON LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
MECHLIN LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
VALENCIENNES LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK MANTILLAS.
In matchless profusion.
Will be opened this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

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No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES, and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Whereas, we have obtained United States Letters Patent for an Adjustable Bustle, dated Jan. 23, 1857, we hereby warn all persons from making, using or selling the said Bustle, either by itself, or attached to a skirt of any style, or in any other manner whatever, unless the said Bustle or skirt is stamped by us with our trade mark, as we shall proceed against any and every such person to the full extent of the law.
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LADIES' BREAKFAST JACKETS,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A unique and much-admired article of morning dress, exclusive in style, just received,
For ladies who wish a negligee morning wrapper. The assortment is complete and prices moderate.
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
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A new and extremely beautiful
MANTILLA,
Of gray clouded silk.
A perfect assortment
Of these recherche Garments
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER.
A new and fascinating Garment
FOR PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR,
In Pearl, Mode and Gray Cloth.
Also, in Lasation Cloth.
An exquisite assortment
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LOW PRICED MANTILLAS,
At $6, $8 and $10.
Rich in material, and beautiful in form.
As well as every intermediate quality.
Up to the most distinguished and costly.
A superb assortment this week.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS.
FOR DRESS and SCHOOL,
TOWN or COUNTRY WEAR.
Comprising an immense variety of styles, original and imported, and suitable for all ages between four and sixteen years, now ready at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DECIDED NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Exact copies of the latest styles,
As worn by the most distinguished ladies in Europe,
At the annual fête of Long Champs,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

HIGH-PRICED MANTILLAS,
Eighty, one hundred,
And one hundred and fifty dollars;
As well as every intermediate quality,
To the moderate sum of six dollars.
The greatest assortment in the country.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

EXTENSION SKIRTS.
COVERED STEEL SPRINGS,
From $3 25 to $5.
Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white Crinolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 389 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
1,000 plain Bareges, with chintz flounces, at $5.
500 plaid and figured, from $6 to $10.
Black and colored Grenadine Robes, very cheap.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 373 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
Entirely differing from those of former seasons,
In color, style and form,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FIVE CASES OF MANTILLAS,
Decidedly new in style,
In texture, form and color,
Not to be seen at any other house,
Will be opened this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

SILKS.
Stripe and plaid Silks, 6s.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s., 8s., 10s.
Plain brown and blue Silks, cheap.
Silk Robes at reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS,
Unparralled in variety,
And unrivalled in richness.
Inspection is respectfully desired.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
IN LADIES' MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT GRAY MANTILLAS,
NOVEL, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT THIS WEEK
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

[illegible]
PLATED WARE AND [illegible]
All of this week the above will be sold [illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

CHINA, IRON STONE WARE AND CUT-GLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| White Toilet Sets | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| White Toilet Sets | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colored Bohemian [illegible] Finger Bowls | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| One-glass Celery Stands | [illegible] | [illegible] |

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

AN EXAMINATION
of the articles described above will convince any one that they are as represented [illegible]
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Original and old established [illegible] and 631 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SILK ROBES.
Flounced Silk Robes, $16 to $25.
Flounced Silk Robes, [illegible]
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

SHAWLS.
STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
some new designs not found in any other house.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

A CARTON OF BLACK CHANTILLY Points, Bournous and Cloaks, just received, will be offered for sale THIS MORNING, 28th inst. These goods are warranted a very superior article, and worthy the attention of [illegible] MILLER & GRANT, 743 Broadway.

A T FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. [illegible] samples of China goods sent per mail.

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"Equal to anything of Thackeray's."
OUT AT LAST.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE GREAT
LONDON NOVEL.
(From Early Sheets.)
KNAVES AND FOOLS;
Or,
FRIENDS OF BOHEMIA.
A Satirical Novel of London Life.
By
EDWARD M. WHITTY.
(The Stranger in Parliament.)
12mo, handsomely bound in cloth. Illustrated. 420 pp.
Price $1 25.

*From the London Athenæum.*

Bohemia, as we suppose every one is aware is a cant word for a section of London—the part inhabited by clever fellows with much reputation, and pretty women with very little, by the classes who are reputed to "live by their wits"—journalists and politicians, artists and dancers. Mr. Whitty's story moves in this region, and takes its colors. What the story is we shall not hint except to say that it is vigorous, fragmentary, and dramatic enough for Alexandre Dumas.

QUAINTNESS, SATIRE AND AMUSEMENT.
CONTENTS:

It's Good to be Merry and Wise, &c.; Forced Orange Blossoms; A Wedding Ring too Small; The Pastor you Eat the Peach the Sooner you Come, to the [illegible]; Lawns in Flannel; Lake Scenery; Dinner Discourses; Treasure Trove; Weak Sons and Strong Fathers; Butterfly Life; Dinner and Dessert; London Hermits; Philosophic Gossip; Idle Busybodies; Female Gleams in Bohemia; The Law of Divorce; Night; Morning; A Mad Story; A True-Love Story; Marriage Against the Mode; Contrasts in Toilets; Bohemian Language; A Stranger in Parliament; A Widowed Life; Bachelor Life; Facts and Fatalities; Morning and Evening Calls; Brothers; Back Streets in Bohemia; Man Hunting; The Club—a Quarrel; Outside World Papers at Strangers; Excitement; Near the Clouds; Judge and Prisoner on Trial; The Moral of a Story; Anti-Bohemia; Concluding; After Breakfast.

Extract from a
NOTICE OF THE AUTHOR,
By Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
In the New-York Tribune.

"The manner in which Mr. Whitty strips Pretence is admirable. He is now Editor of the *Northern Whig*, the leading Liberal journal in the North of Ireland. Mr. Whitty has already written many novelettes anonymously in various magazines, and has experience, therefore, in what many novelists are wanting—the conduct of a story. This, his first complete work, is
A SATIRICAL NOVEL
of the most brilliant character, containing a racy exposé of certain literary and artistic cliques in London, together with a story and plot which, for quaintness and interest, has been compared to the
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE AND PEG WOFFINGTON OF CHARLES READE."

The demand for this famous production having already exhausted the first edition, the Publishers are compelled to announce that orders received after this date will be filled from the
SECOND EDITION,
which is now in press.
A liberal discount to Booksellers, when ordered in quantities.
Send on your orders.
First Come, First Served.
Sold by Agents on the cars, and all Booksellers. Sent carefully by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS
Will publish during the month of May:
I.
THE ANTIQUARY—
Illustrated household edition of Waverley.
II.
GERALD MASSEY'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS.
In blue and gold.
III.
THE DIARY OF AN ENNUYEE.
Uniform with the "Characteristics of Women," in blue and gold.
IV.
FREDERICK ROBERTSON'S SERMONS,
Preached at Trinity Chapel, at Brighton, England, 1 vol. 12mo.
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A new work by Mrs. Jameson—1 vol. 16mo.
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ONE DOLLAR PER LESSON.
*A few lessons taken of the subscriber will prove to the intelligent pupil a*
GOLDEN KEY.
That will enable him to unlock the portals of the Science of Book-keeping, and to penetrate its mysteries at his leisure. Circulars descriptive of the course of practice on application.
C. C. MARSH, Accountant,
Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.
For sale:
MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, VIZ:

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| The Course of Double Entry | $1 25 |
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On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
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ENGLISH PAPERS.
Per every steamer, delivered at your residences in New-York or Brooklyn. London Journal, vol. 25, bound—Price $1 25.

HOMES NOT AS THEY SHOULD BE, IS one of the subjects in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, with illustrated articles on the Customs of the Turkish Ladies, "The Rotascope, or Mechanical Mystery," and the "Mammoth Tour of California." Then Heathenism in New-York, Speculation in Farming Lands, and a variety of racy articles on Miscellaneous Topics, conspire to make this a rich number. Price 4 cents. For sale by News Agents.

ADVICE—THE FARM—THE GARDEN—THE LAWN, &c.—The BEST plain, practical advice on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, No. 191 Water-st.

DONS SOAPSUDS AND "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," the surest, safest and best of all known means of health; Physical effects of Church and Theatre-going compared. See HALL'S May Journal, 10 cents; No. 232 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—
JAMES BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Boilers and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]
[illegible] Society of [illegible]
MONDAY, May 4, [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. W. DOEHLER.
The Brothers L. V. DACHAUER-GASPARD,
[illegible] Mr. GASPARD.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. [illegible] Gounod
2. [illegible] Mr. GASPARD and the brothers L. V. DACHAUER
3. [illegible] Sig. GIANNONI [illegible]
4. [illegible] Mr. W. DOEHLER
5. [illegible] Mme. DE WILHORST [illegible] Sig. MORELLI
6. [illegible] Mme. DACHAUER-GASPARD
7. [illegible] Sig. GIANNONI and Sig. MORELLI

PART II.

1. Trio [illegible] Mr. L. DACHAUER-GASPARD, W. DOEHLER and Mr. GASPARD.
2. [illegible] Mme. DE WILHORST.
3. [illegible] Mr. GASPARD.
4. [illegible] Sig. MORELLI.
5. Grand Duo [illegible] for Two Pianos [illegible] Messrs. L. and V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
6. Trio di Lombardi [illegible] Verdi. Mme. DE WILHORST, Signor GIANNONI and MORELLI.

Conductor [illegible] Sig. MANZOCCHI.
The two Grand Piano's Pianos are from Mr. Brodwood's music store, 499 Broadway, New-York.
The Alexandre Organ is from Firth, Pond & Co.
Tickets [illegible] One Dollar.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 1, to commence at 2.
Tickets [illegible] 50 cents.
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.
FIRST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 2 o'clock, by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
L. ESPINOSA, THE MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL,
YOUNG AMERICA, YOUNG HENGLER.
Antoine [illegible] White Knight.
Jerome's [illegible] THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Tricks, L. Espinosa; Dr. Birch [illegible] Jerome.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The eight great scenes of the Comic Pantomime of
THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight [illegible] Antoine.
Children and schools, half-price.

EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, M'LLE ROBERT,
YOUNG HENGLER.
First night of the new ballet, L'ETOILE.
M'lle Robert, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, Paul Brillant.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
M'lle Robert, Young America, Young Hengler, (his last appearance but four.)
Last night but three of THE GREEN MONSTER.
The great ANTOINE in his original character,
The White Knight.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7½. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admission with Reserved Seats | $1 50 |
| Admission without Reserved seats | 1 00 |
| Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.) | 50 |
| Boxes from | $10 to $20 00 |

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Positively Last Night but Two.
MONDAY, May 4,
Will be performed Verdi's grand Opera, in 4 acts,
IL TROVATORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leonora | Madame Marietta Gazzaniga |
| Azucena | Miss Adelaide Phillips |
| Manrico | Signor Brignoli |
| Count de Luna | Signor Amodio |
| Ferrando | Signor Coletti |

WEDNESDAY—
LA TRAVIATA.
Musical Director and Conductor [illegible] MAX MARETZEK.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. J. W. LESTER.
MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1857.
The Committee of Management feel gratified in being enabled to announce a bill of varied and extraordinary attraction upon the above occasion, and take this opportunity of thanking the very many eminent artistes whose valuable services it is found impossible to make available.
The entertainment will consist of the admirable romantic play of
ROB ROY; Or, "AULD LANG SYNE;"
With a distribution of characters never surpassed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rob Roy MacGregor Campbell | Mr. Wallack |
| Baillie Nichol Jarvie | Mr. Blake |
| (On this occasion, and for the first time.) | |
| Rashleigh Osbaldistone, (on this occasion) | Mr. Dyott |
| Francis Osbaldistone | Mr. Walcot |
| Dougal | Mr. Brougham |
| Owen | Mr. Whiting |
| Major Galbraith | Mr. Stephen Leach |
| [illegible] Thornton | Mr. Reynolds |
| Sir Frederick Vernon | Mr. G. E. Lee |
| [illegible] | Mr. Fisher |
| Sandem Wylie | Mr. Peters |
| McVittie | Mr. Oliver |
| Andrew | Mr. Jeffries |
| Sergeant | Mr. Silvester |
| [illegible] | Mr. Owen |
| Corporal | Mr. G. Rea |
| Hamish | Miss Kate Reignolds |
| Robert | Miss [illegible] |
| Helen McGregor | Mrs. Hoey |
| Die Vernon | Miss Julia Daly |
| Mattie | Miss Gannon |
| Jeannie McAlpine | Mrs. Silvester |

Together with the operatic extravaganza of
JENNY LIND,
in which Mrs. John Wood, (who has kindly visited New-York for the occasion,) will appear.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Leatherlungs | Mr. Drew |
| Baron Swigitoff Beer | Mr. Setchell |
| Granby Gag | Mr. Phillips |
| Kowaster | Mr. C. Stewart |
| Students | Messrs. Fisher, Oliver, Rea, [illegible] and Cotton. |

And the new and successful Comedietta of
A DECIDED CASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Dudley Vere | Mr. Lester |
| Stubbs | Mr. (Jo.) Holland |
| Mr. Percival, a lawyer | Mr. Peters |
| Lady Angela Villiers | Mrs. Hoey |
| Mrs. St. Leger | Mrs. Sylvester |

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boxes and Parquet | $1 |
| Amphitheatre | 25 cents |

Seats secured at Wallack's Theatre.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Mr. Burton takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
THE YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
whose recent success in
BOSTON, NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS
in [illegible] of the public voice of
CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA,
[illegible]
[illegible] OF WONDERFUL POWER.
[illegible] the honor of appearing on MONDAY [illegible] every night during the week, in a
SERIES OF TRAGIC PLAYS,
in the production of which all the resources of the establishment, as regards scenery, wardrobe, appointments, will be brought into requisition.
Box sheet opened three days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.
BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.
First night of a new drama
LIKE AND UNLIKE.
Countess Thermonall, } [illegible] By Miss Laura Keene.
Lizzette. }
A GRAND SELECTION OF MUSIC.
THE ELVES.
Sylvia, the statue bride, her original part, Miss L. Keene.
(By express desire, Master Thomas will resume his original part.)
Grimalkin [illegible] Master Thomas
(His first appearance since his severe accident.)

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—Last night of DOMBEY & SON.
Cast with extraordinary strength.
Captain Cuttle, his original character, Mr. Burton.
Dombey, Mr. C. Fisher; Toots, Mr. Setchell; Carker, Mr. Holman.
Bagstock, Mr. M. Smith; Edith, Mr. A. Parker; Susan Nipper, Miss Polly Marshall; Mrs. Skewton, Mrs. Hughes.
With the comedy of OUR BEST SOCIETY,
in which all the company will appear.
On Monday—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will make his first appearance in New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. LESTER. Mr. BROUGHAM.
Mr. WALCOT.
May 2.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE
And the successful new comedietta,
A DECIDED CASE.
MONDAY—The theatre will be closed in consequence of the testimonial to
MR. LESTER,
at the Academy of Music.
A new two act comedy is in preparation.
Box book open three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall [illegible] Sole lessee.
W. R. Blake [illegible] Stage manager.
Doors open at 7. Performances to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, May 2, 1857,
The only night that Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., can appear together in the characters of
OTHELLO AND IAGO.
Farce of the
IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, May 2, 1857.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the touching domestic drama of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the beautiful and deeply interesting drama of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE, followed by the afterpiece of CRIMSON CRIMES. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., can be seen without charge. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

[illegible] will be exhibited [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
THE PICTURE GALLERY [illegible]
[illegible] YOUNG AMERICAN [illegible]
[illegible] CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—[illegible] FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 1 and 2, the Drama of BRIAN BORUMHE.
Prince O'Donohue, Lord of the Lakes [illegible]
[illegible] MONS. DE CHALEMEAUX.
The whole to conclude with the drama of [illegible]

THE [illegible] WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] every Wednesday and Saturday [illegible] Ball will commence at [illegible] o'clock [illegible]

THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL [illegible] at Dodworth's. [illegible] Party.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET [illegible] [illegible] WOLFE, No. 2 [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL [illegible] now is still open to the Public, and [illegible] worth the price of admission.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age (single,) wishes a situation in [illegible] book-keeper, in [illegible] establishment, of [illegible] at law, lawyer's or insurance office; good [illegible] in character and ability from former employers given. Address WILLIAM, as [illegible] 18 Beekman-st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A [illegible] able Scotch Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, and [illegible] small family, or plain sewing and care of children, in a person of the highest respectability; respectful and [illegible] worthy. Can be seen [illegible] at No. 184 [illegible] near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] able young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has the best City reference [illegible] place. Call at No. 198 West [illegible] 2d floor, [illegible] Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE office, wages liberal; a second [illegible] thorough [illegible] for a stranger, [illegible] porter, [illegible] Apply this day [illegible] Broadway, GILLES & CO.

ORGANIST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION as organist in a church in or near this City. She is a pupil of and recommended by Mr. G. W. Morgan. Salary not so much an object as a good instrument. Address by letter, ORGANIST, No. 24 West [illegible]

TO [illegible]—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been in the wholesale and retail clothing business on his own account, is open for an engagement [illegible] house where a good stock is kept. Has a good class of customers. Address SALESMAN, office of this paper.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A VERY SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a young American or German girl, with good recommendations, to assist in the care of an infant and light chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, WHO resides with his parents (and in Brooklyn preferred) wanted to do errands and attend in an office. Apply on Saturday, between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. [illegible] Building.

## TEACHERS.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR DESIRES TO [illegible] into an American family to [illegible] teach French and Music to the children. The best references will be given. Address No. 94 West [illegible]

## BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BROOKLYN.—PERMANENT board wanted by a single gentleman in Brooklyn, between Fulton and Montague, and not beyond [illegible] with a private family preferred. Address, stating terms, [illegible] WILLIAMS, this Office.

BOARDING—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant front room and pantry, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they will find the comforts of a home. At 241 East Broadway. Baths and gas if desired.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND [illegible] room on the second floor, may be obtained at AUSTIN'S, No. 14 East 14th-st., [illegible] a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, with a private family, [illegible] South Brooklyn [illegible] Dinner at 6 o'clock. Persons desiring cheap board need not apply. Inquire at No. 195 [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 94 SCHERMERHORN-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., a handsome parlor and adjoining room on the second floor, can be had; also, two rooms on the first floor; the house is commodious, and as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn; from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 29 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a family, during July, August, and part of September, in the vicinity of the [illegible] preferred, and within about 30 miles of New-York. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—TWO SINGLE gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family, No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East [illegible] st., near 4th-av.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, at No. 73 2d-av.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT partial board, may be had, to a single gentleman or two, in a private family; a choice between two rooms, one large and the other small, can be had; the rooms are very pleasant, airy and well lighted. Apply without delay, at No. 217 Greene-st., [illegible]

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board. A private family would let to one or two single gentlemen a handsomely [illegible] with one or two bedrooms [illegible] The location is very pleasantly situated, below 20th st. [illegible] room and other conveniences. References required. Address A. M., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—BY ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN [illegible] the first respectability [illegible] rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, in a strictly private family, with partial board, where there are no other boarders [illegible] house. Location not above 23d-st. Address JOHNSON, Times office, stating terms, location, &c.

SEVENTH WARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let a front room to two single gentlemen, with [illegible] furnished or unfurnished, with partial board, dinner on Sundays; gas and bath in the house. Address, with reference, CLINTON ST., [illegible] Post-Office.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—FURNISHED rooms with partial board—$4 to $6. [illegible] in a new house with every convenience, near four good lines of travel. Family small and [illegible] to render it an agreeable home for quiet gentlemen. Address J. B., at this office.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET WITH board, in the marble front house, corner of [illegible] place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn Heights, on the second and third floors; also, a suite of parlors on the first floor. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea if required, in a first-class house, convenient to the cars and stages, No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS WITH BOARD for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, in a desirable neighborhood, in the vicinity of Washington-square and 5th-av., may be secured by application to W. H. B., Box No. 1,189 Post-Office.

NO. 82 EAST BROADWAY, NEAR Chatham-square.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board. Warm and cold bath and gas in the house. References exchanged.

NO. 716 HOUSTON-STREET, OPPOSITE [illegible] place, suites of furnished rooms to let [illegible] a large unfurnished room. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References given and required. [illegible]

NO. 33 VARICK-STREET, OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Newly furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen and families with no young children. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant furnished rooms, with partial board in a private family, by applying at No. 40 Leight-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 3 Waverly-place, either with or without board.

LEAKY ROOFS—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-proof Cement Paint, warranted for 10 years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 302 [illegible] st., corner of Varick, [illegible]

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Africa*, we receive one week's later news from Europe. Several features of interest are presented. On the 14th ult., QUEEN VICTORIA was safely delivered of a Princess, making the ninth child to which she has given birth. Politicians in England were taking a breathing spell after the elections, and in lieu thereof, we have accounts of great festivities in Liverpool, where the corner stone of a new Free Library, to be built at the sole expense of Mr. BROWN, M. P., has been laid. A grand banquet was given to Mr. BROWN, and from among eloquent speeches delivered on the occasion, we select and publish that of Mr. HAWTHORNE as one that will be most interesting to our readers.

Arrests continue to be made in Paris, but there is no very reliable authority for crediting the reports that formidable conspiracies exist to assassinate the Emperor. Secret societies never disappear in France, and the present "conspiracies" do not seem to be of a worse character.

The Neufchatel question is terribly tedious. The Conferences at Paris are unable to arrange the details of a settlement. France and England, it is said, will, for themselves, recognize the independence of Neufchatel, if the States interested do not soon adjust the dispute.

British and French negotiators are hard at work to prevent a quarrel between Mexico and Spain. They have some hopes of success, for they are exciting Spanish fears by representations that a plan exists in the United States to make a diversion on Cuba directly the war breaks out.

Lady FRANKLIN has determined to fit out another Arctic expedition. The London *Times* suggests that she should be presented by the English public with the *Resolute*, for the execution of the enterprise.

We have received some very interesting items of news in connection with the war in China. It is understood that Lord ELGIN, the British Commissioner, is instructed to insist on the opening of nine ports to Europeans, instead of five; to demand that Great Britain be placed on an equality with Russia, and be allowed to establish a diplomatic mission at Pekin; that British vessels in distress be allowed to put into any port along the coast, and that the establishment of a British military force be permitted in all towns in which a Consular agent will reside. A French journal states that the Chinese are making extensive defensive preparations. France and England will coöperate actively in the war, and Portugal is also *sending out an expedition to strengthen her power* at Macao.

Our Panama correspondent, *in a letter which* we publish this morning, gives some particulars concerning a new fillibustering expedition that has been set on foot in *New-Orleans for the invasion of* the province of Veragua, in the Republic of New-Granada. It does not appear, however, that this enterprise offers a very inviting field, the chances of success being slender. Perhaps the geographical and other information furnished by our correspondent may be serviceable to the fillibusters whose attention is turned towards this new Eldorado.

By advices from Hayti, of April 4, we learn that a truce of two years has been concluded between the Emperor SOULOUQUE and the Dominicans. The *Moniteur Haytien* officially announces this temporary cessation of hostilities.

We publish Hon. DAVID WILMOT's letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is long and devoted entirely to a statement and argument of the national issue between the friends of free labor and the movement for the extension of Slavery into Free Territory of the United States. The Kansas question is reviewed and the duty of Pennsylvania to take a stand in favor of freedom is strongly urged. A paragraph towards the close of the letter indicates a willingness to favor the views and receive the votes of the American Party. The letter is important as the first indication of the nature of the contest in the approaching State elections.

An order was adopted, in January last, by the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for sealing the doors of the merchandise cars, and requiring the conductors of such sealed cars to give a receipt for them when taken from their point of departure, the agent at the destination in return receipting to the conductor. To this arrangement the conductors objected, contending that it was putting upon them too great a responsibility; and since Monday last, when the new order went into operation, a trouble has been gradually brewing, which yesterday resulted in a general strike of the conductors along the road, in which proceedings were resorted to by them, and [illegible] were made upon the trains. Finally the [illegible] fired upon, and two of their men wounded. The disturbance is not yet at an end.

A vote was taken in Massachusetts, yesterday, on the proposed amendments of the Constitution, providing that voters must know how to read and write, and redistricting the State for Senators and Representatives. The vote was very small, but in favor of the adoption of the amendments.

The throng of motions, counter-motions, injunctions, dissolutions, *quo warrantos*, mandamuses and appeals, which has signalized the advent to power or appointment rather, (for the power is the question in dispute,) of the new Police Commissioners, was continued yesterday with undiminished force. Mr. O'CONOR, after a sort of protest from the counsel for the Commissioners, obtained from Judge ROOSEVELT an order denying the motion for a mandamus against Judge RUSSELL, *pro forma*, and then obtained from the same justice an order for a writ of mandamus returnable at a general term. The case before Judge PEABODY on the motion for the dissolution of the injunction was concluded. Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD spoke for the Commissioners, claiming that the injunction ought to be dissolved on two grounds: 1st, Because of the incapacity of the Court to grant it, and 2d, Because the law in question was constitutional. He, however, advanced no argument not contained in the points which have been already published. Judge DAVIES granted another injunction restraining the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty from expending any of the City funds in prosecuting actions against the new Commissioners. The prosecution seems to have been needless, because the Comptroller declares there are no funds to spend.

The new City Charter, which became effective yesterday, abolishes two departments and five bureaus, and divides their respective duties among others. The Departments abolished are the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and that of Streets and Lamps. Mr. ERLING is said to have turned over his books and appurtenances to the City Inspector, with admirable composure of countenance. Mr. SELAH and his heads of bureaus are not yet quite resigned to their fate. They talk of resisting to the last. The Comptroller has stopped their pay.

"Moving" went on as largely, yesterday, as is usually the case upon the first of May. At noon the City was in a perfect chaos. By midnight all was quiet again, and more men than usually are at that hour were in their own—generally their new houses.

An interesting case was decided, yesterday, by the Marine Court, involving the liability of the Commissioners of Emigration for baggage lost at Castle Garden. The Court held that where baggage was received and checked by them there, they must see to its safe keeping.

The case of the officers arrested on board the alleged steamer *Merchant*, was to have been heard yesterday before Commissioner MORTON but it was postponed to Thursday next, because the witnesses were before the Grand Jury.

The time for a hearing in the case of Captain VAN VECHTEN, and the others, arrested with the brig *Ellen*, on Thursday, is not yet named.

RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, EDWIN D. MORGAN, HENRY EVERSON, ROBERT EMMET, and GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, the Commissioners appointed under the New City Hall Act, were sworn in yesterday by Judge CLERKE, at Special Term.

## The Chinese War and the British Ultimatum.

The news which we publish elsewhere establishes, beyond a peradventure, that in despite of Lord PALMERSTON's assertions, and the frequent rumors that the Emperor of China discountenanced the acts of Commissioner YEH, the hostilities at Canton form no longer a local dispute, but have swelled into the importance of a national war. We are informed by a Paris journal that the Chinese are making extensive preparations for defence, and all our information goes to show that they intend to offer a stubborn resistance. By last accounts the British squadron assembled at Hong Kong, only waited for reinforcements to commence operations. These reinforcements are being hurried forward with every possible speed. In the approaching war, France, and probably Portugal, who sends out an expedition to strengthen her power at Macao, will actively coöperate with England, and there is every probability that the contest will be short and the result decisive. For though the Chinese are probably inflated with their apparent successes at Canton, and, having profited by time and experience, are better able to oppose an invasion now than they were during the last war, yet, on the other hand, their enemy, on this occasion, with its swarming fleet of gun-boats of light draft, will be altogether too powerful for John Chinaman to resist with any hopes of success.

According to the accounts brought by the *Africa*, it appears that Lord ELGIN has been instructed to insist upon *nine ports being opened* to *Europeans instead of five. The British further* demand that they be placed on an equality with Russia, and be allowed a diplomatic mission at Pekin; that their trading vessels, when in distress, have the privilege of putting into any *place along the coast, and that the* establishment of a military force be permitted in all the towns in which a Consul or agent resides. *Such, in substance*, are the leading features of the new treaty about to be wrested from the Emperor of China at the sword's point. Minor details are left to the judgment of the English Commissioner.

These demands, under the circumstances, are eminently right and proper. The Chinese have so often violated existing treaties and the laws of Nations, that no other but the severest measures will secure protection for foreign commerce and foreign residents within the empire. Beyond this—to take a common-sense view of the subject—we do not believe that the designs of the British extend. An idea, indulged in by a city cotemporary, that they seek to divide the Chinese Dominions and appropriate a portion to themselves, is too absurd to entertain for a moment. That they will secure all the Commercial privileges they can is very probable, but we see no reason to believe that Europe and America will not be able to secure precisely the same.

Some of our London cotemporaries express deep mortification that the United States will not coöperate with France and England in their demands upon China. Our cotemporaries write under a mistaken notion of fact. The United States *are* with England and France so far as it is at all proper that they should be, as is sufficiently shown by the fact that a Minister Plenipotentiary has been appointed for the express purpose of conducting the fresh negotiations which recent occurrences have made necessary in China. It is not probable that we shall take any part in the pending war, nor is it easy to see what pretext we could readily find for doing so. But we have no doubt that the moral weight of this country will be given to the endeavor to secure a better basis than that which now exists for the commercial intercourse between the Chinese Empire and the Western World.

## Bungling Diplomatists.

We concede much to the venerable imbecility of all diplomacy in raising the question at issue between our own Government and that of New-Granada, to the rank of a "difficulty." To speak of it as a *serious* difficulty, or to hint the possibility of its resulting in a *war*, would be to outrage common sense, and to do the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN the gross injustice of supposing it either unable to comprehend the simplest questions of international policy, or unwilling to deal justly with a neighboring State against which no pretence of *national* grievance has been advanced.

The facts at issue between the two Governments are simply two in number. In the first place we have to find out whether the attack upon the passengers on the Panama Railway, which resulted in so dreadful a massacre, and so serious a loss of property, was a war not provoked by the passengers themselves; and *in the second place we have to discover how* far the New-Granadian Government, whether by supineness, or by direct complicity, has made itself responsible to us for the outrages then committed. We say these facts have to be ascertained—for it is not possible that such a report as was rendered by M. CORWINE, can have been quietly accepted by our Government as the basis of all negotiation on the subject.

The rejection of the treaty proposed by Mr. MORSE to the Government of New-Granada is neither an outrage nor an affront; and there is no more reason for supposing that we shall fall upon New-Granada, with sword and gun, for refusing to accept certain particular propositions therein embodied, than there is for imagining that Great Britain will answer our rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty by an immediate confiscation of all American property in England, and a sudden blockade of all our Atlantic ports.

The news from New-Granada proves only two things—that the people of that State are in a very bad temper, and that the American Ministers dispatched to them by President PIERCE have done their best to bring about this undesirable result. The pointed moral of the present position is simply identical with that which we drew the other day from a general consideration of our diplomatic service and its actual condition. Consider the case. We have a matter of business to settle with a small but sensitive Spanish-American State—a matter of business which involves considerations very likely to inflame the passions and excite the jealousies of a race accustomed for some time to look upon ourselves as a dangerous and domineering people, perfectly disposed to devour all the Republics of Spanish-America on the first convenient opportunity. It is of great importance to the commerce of the country that this matter should be amicably arranged at the earliest practicable moment; and it is perfectly well understood that in no event are we likely to be permitted to take the thing absolutely into our own hands without such a war as no man in his senses dreams of inciting. What does our sagacious Chief Magistrate—our nominal "Executive"—in these premises? He selects and sends out upon this important mission a man absolutely committed to the extremest notions and the most ridiculous projects of that party in the United States which has done the most to worry all the Spanish race of the New World into a fever of doubt, and fear, and rage—a thorough-paced fillibuster, whose speech is as loose as his notions are lax, and who can no more suppress his appetite for fat slave lands than he can control his hankerings after the applause of Buncombe and the praise of all the pot-houses. This individual goes armed, it would appear, with authority to propose to New-Granada that she should let us take care of her territory, set up a stout sentry-box at either gate of her domain, and generally prepare her, after the accommodating manner of the boa-constrictor, for eventual and easy deglutition. The real and respectable objects of the mission are thrown into the shade by these extraordinary propositions, and when these are rejected, as any man in his senses must have known they would be, our astute diplomatist and his domestic colleagues are ready to cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war!

Now we refuse to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN means to indorse the conduct of this precious negotiator. We refuse to believe that he intends to accept the odium of Mr. PIERCE's imbecile proceedings in this instance, and we found our refusal to believe this of him on the good sense and independence which he has shown in other cases of equal or greater importance. And we hope most sincerely that, in the appointment of a new Commissioner to *adjust this "difficulty," he will give the country* earnest of his determination to make the diplomatic service of the United States almost *as respectable* for efficiency, honesty and common sense, as the agency of a well-established express company, or the *staff* of a country bank.

## The National Hotel Mystery.

It is full time that the mystery of the National Hotel disease should be made the subject of judicial investigation. No proved atrocity could be so alarming as the shrugs and innuendoes flying like poisoned arrows through the dark; no false respect for individual interests can longer be permitted to suppress the inquiries that have now become essential to public tranquillity, the national honor, and, perhaps, the security of the life of our Executive. Through the paper that has always been regarded as his own home organ, Mr. BUCHANAN confesses his suspicion of foul play; and after a confirmation of this kind from the quarter least likely to exaggerate such a doubt, our public rumors have intensified into positive charges, and the dark cloud that rested over Washington has taken the precise outline and tangibility of a vast conspiracy to murder.

"There are certain coincidences connected with this subject," says the *Pennsylvanian*, "which are suggestive of the most horrible suspicions; but for the honor of human nature we hope they may be unfounded." And it then goes on, in its guarded and semi-official way to recite "coincidences" that have never yet received the requisite attention. A "hope" is, by no means, the right weapon for the defence of "the honor of human nature;" and hopes of the kind here faltered, by suggesting enormities beyond the reach of our experience, only serve to throw a blacker doubt over the dark records of proved and attested depravity.

The "coincidences" are indeed extremely curious, and, whether fortuitous or criminal, present a chain of circumstantial evidence that could have been left unfollowed in no other city of the civilized world save Washington alone. The air of our federal capital seems to emasculate the moral nerves; and crimes have been committed there, and quietly hushed up, or triflingly disposed of, that would have raised a thunder-storm if transpiring in any less exalted region.

But now for the coincidences to which, through his own home organ, our Executive seems anxious to direct attention. Mr. BUCHANAN arrived at the National Hotel, Washington, on the 25th of last January. Next day the first case appeared of a new and strange disorder—the symptoms, violent purging, inflammation of the larger intestines and a swollen tongue; giving all the indications of some poison *of a* mineral nature. Guest after guest was taken down with precisely similar symptoms; and within two days thirty-five of the inmates were so ill as to be confined to *bed, and numbers—the President-elect* amongst them—were taken dangerously sick, either previous to, or immediately after leaving Washington.

From the date of Mr. BUCHANAN's departure for Wheatland—where he arrived greatly altered and enfeebled—not one single new case of the disease occurred until after his return to the hotel on the 2d of March; but on the day of the Inauguration, this strange disorder reappeared with aggravated virulence and a wider sweep—seven hundred guests or upwards being attacked together, and of these some twenty-five or thirty have since died of its lingering and recurring agonies. The remedies, where successfully employed, were for the most part of the nature of mineral antidotes; and where the disease was treated as one of miasmatic origin, we find the sufferings more protracted and the mortal issue involved in greater doubt.

It has been publicly stated in various reputable papers, and the statement remains uncontradicted to this hour, that "the President received a letter warning him not to partake of food at the National. If so," adds the Albany *Argus*, "here is evidence of a crime, and perhaps a clue to its discovery. Why is it not pursued?"

The parallel of the English gunpowder-plot, devised by CATESBY and the Jesuits, is here suggested; and the warning said to be received by Mr. BUCHANAN, exactly coincides with the letter sent to Lord MONTEAGLE, ten days before the meeting of Parliament in the houses undermined by FAWKES.

But is not this letter a fabrication designed to round off a parallel that is otherwise complete? Can it be possible that the Chief Magistrate should have received such a letter and yet—even after its dreadful confirmation—persist in taking no legal notice of the monstrous conspiracy to which it might serve as a clue? We would dismiss the supposition as incredible, were it not for the strong language used ("the symptoms uniformly indicating poison") in the paper which, of all others, should be most conversant with Mr. BUCHANAN's opinion. The *Pennsylvanian*, while giving its official indorsement to the "horrible suspicions," has not one word to say about the letter; and silence in a case of this kind, is, at least, as significant as words.

The disease broke out on Mr. BUCHANAN's first visit: the disease disappeared on Mr. BUCHANAN's departure; the disease returned again with Mr. BUCHANAN, as if it were a shadow that dogged his heels; and Mr. BUCHANAN is said to have received a letter announcing that danger lay in wait for him at the very house where a disease, from which he has not yet recovered—from which he may never recover—overtook and pulled him down. The disease was confined, not only to *one* house in a crowded city, but to such of the frequenters of that house as partook of *food* within its walls: the disease presented the same diagnostics in every case, whereas all other epidemics that we know of are modified in different cases by the physical idiosyncracies of the individuals attacked; the disease presented all the symptoms usually resultant in cases of mineral poisoning, and its victims, though scattered to the four climates of the Union, undergo frequent and wasting relapses—a thing not consonant with our experience of miasmatic exhalations, but tending directly to prove that the poison, of whatever kind, is carried *in them* and has laid fast hold of their systems.

So much for the "coincidences," which we put forward without deducing any theory.

## The New City Charter.

*Some of the office-holders under the old Charter* are not inclined to comply with the provisions of the new, which went into effect yesterday, and abolished their offices. Two Departments and five Bureaus of the City Government become obsolete under the new Charter, as follows:

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.
Superintendent of Roads.
Superintendent of Streets.
Superintendent of Pavements.
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.
Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings.

THE NEW OFFICERS ONLY TO BE PAID.

Comptroller FLAGG, on Thursday, sent the following circular to those whose offices are abolished:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, (No. 5, Hall of Records,) NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.

SIR—You are hereby notified to discontinue all work for the Corporation after this date, as no further payments can be made for work done under you after April 30, 1857. Yours respectfully,
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, with Heads of Bureaus in his Department are loth to part with their places. They have determined to resist the Charter to the last. This department is merged into those of the Croton Acqueduct and the Street Commissioner, and should such course become necessary, they will take legal steps to compel Mr. SELAH & Co., to transfer to them the books and papers. Of the necessity, however, there is great doubt, for without the salaries the work in the Department of Repairs and Supplies will soon be discontinued, and the Comptroller says as the provisions of the Charter are constitutional, he will not pay a cent except to the proper officers.

ERLING'S END—HIS DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. ERLING turned over his Department promptly to that of the City Inspector, who immediately entered upon its duties.

The Health Officers of the several Wards, with the exception of the Seventh, Twelfth, and part of the Twenty-Second, have reported to him the number of houses in their several wards before which ashes and garbage of all sorts is habitually thrown into the streets, as follows:

| Wards. | Houses. | Wards. | Houses. | Wards. | Houses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 279 | 9 | 66 | 17 | 159 |
| 2 | 193 | 10 | 120 | 18 | 235 |
| 3 | 99 | 11 | 743 | 19 | 848 |
| 4 | 100 | 13 | 151 | 20 | 797 |
| 5 | 146 | 14 | 638 | 21 | 537 |
| 6 | 342 | 15 | 232 | 22 | 31 |
| 8 | 612 | 16 | 369 | | |
| Total | | | | | 6,625 |

Many of these houses are occupied by thirty or forty families, but taking as an average five families in a house, it shows that over 30,000 people are liable to arrest for this nuisance, yet not one has been taken into custody. The Police say that it is of no use to make arrests, for the magistrates will not punish. The City Inspector says that this state of things shall continue no longer. He will instruct the Police to make the arrests, and if the magistrates refuse to punish he will take the case before the Grand Jury.

Mr. MORTON says he is determined to render every facility in his power to the street contractors, and protect them in their rights—though their contracts still remain unconfirmed by the Common Council—so long as they perform their duties. The contractors may suffer pecuniarily, because the Corporation omits to have the ashes and garbage removed. The street mud and manure pay the street cleaners 25 cents per load, but if ashes and "refuse" become mixed with it, the cost to them to remove it is from 6 to 8 cents per load.

Mr. MORTON hopes to make a radical reform in the conduct of the markets, and make them pay their expenses, if not yield a revenue to the City. At present there is no system at all in their management. Some holders of stalls pay a heavy rent while others pay a mere nominal sum. He proposes to affix to each stall a regular rent, and to prevent its transfer by the lessee to other parties, by which process the City has been greatly swindled in times past. The markets are also to be thoroughly renovated. If the City Inspector does all that he has said he will do, the thanks of all good citizens will be his.

CITY FINANCES—PAYMENTS ON STOCKS AND BONDS.

*Yesterday was* the day for those holding City Stock and Bonds to draw their interest money, and during business hours the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank was crowded. The amount paid by the City Chamberlain was [illegible]. The total of Stock and Bonds issued by the City, upon which the Corporation is now paying interest, is [illegible]. With the exception of $779,000, only five per cent is paid. The [illegible] is at six per cent. On the Revenue Bonds that are bearing now seven per cent, is presented.

From the 15th of April down to the present time, the City Chamberlain has received $1,000,000 on the new revenue bonds. He will continue to dispose of them until about the middle of July, unless the amount of money required shall have been previously obtained. With the money now on hand he is paying the salaries of officers and some of the City's old debts.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible] Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Proposed Reform in the Matter of Public Printing—Condition of the Treasury, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 1.

The *States*, Major HEISS' new paper, proposes a reformation in the present corrupt system of disposing of the Public Printing. A National Convention of the Democratic Journalists is to be called, to suggest a fairer mode of action. The cost of the public printing has risen in a few years from $500,000 to $1,500,000 per annum—a monstrous corruption and fraud.

There was a fight in the Post-Office Department to-day. WHARTON, an ex-clerk, whipped SPENCER, a clerk. No pistols were used. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 1.

There are twenty-three and a quarter millions of dollars in the Treasury subject to draft. Three and a half millions of this amount is on deposit at Boston, nearly the same amount in New Orleans, and upwards of ten millions in New-York. Two millions of the last are to be transferred.

### The End of the Chaplin Slave Case—The First Comptrollership.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

The end of Mr. CHAPLIN's attempt to abduct slaves from this city was reached yesterday, after the lapse of several years.

This affair made some noise at the time. CHAPLIN was released upon bail given here by DAVID A. HALL, SELBY PARKER, and BLANCHARD, printer of the *National Era*, in the sum of $6,000. But CHAPLIN was subsequently arrested in Maryland, and was there released on bail in the sum of $20,000. To secure the bail in this city, the sum of $5,000 was placed in the hands of DAVID A. HALL. But this sum was paid over by him for the purpose of meeting the demand for the sureties in Maryland. After the bail here had been forfeited, the abolition friends of CHAPLIN paid a portion of the amount and promised to raise the rest, but never did it.

The government levied two or three years ago, on BLANCHARD's printing materials, and DAVID A. HALL's lots, and SELBY PARKER's fancy goods store, for the balance due, but indulged them, from time to time, while they endeavored to induce BLANCHARD's friends to make good their promises. Recently, Mr. SELBY PARKER, a very worthy citizen, becoming embarrassed, made a deed of trust upon his stock in trade, in favor of his New-York creditors. A sale commenced, the day before yesterday, of his goods under this deed. But pending this, the United States Marshal stepped in, with his prior claim, under an unsatisfied execution, and swept off every thing for the government. The debt due was two thousand dollars, and the property sold for enough to cover this sum and the heavy expenses.

The Abolitionists must have lost some of their zeal in the cause, when they thus fail to redeem their most positive engagements, with men not of their party, and who are not as rich as they, but actually poorer.

Mr. MEDILL was introduced, to-day, by Mr. WHITTLESEY, as his successor in the office of First Comptroller. It is true that the President has expressed some concern at the interference of the Attorney-General with Mr. WHITTLESEY's decision on the Ramsey and Carmick case. He says, truly, that to the first Comptroller belongs absolutely, without appeal, the decision of the case. Mr. WHITTLESEY knows the extent of his legal authority; but, on the *eve of his retirement from office, he did not choose to* go into a fight with the Postmaster-General and the *Attorney-General, on the subject. He has merely left* for them and for his successor, "a little book to look *upon." It is a perfect brief of the case, and his own* construction of the law, and his opinion of the *impropriety of the attempted interposition of the Attorney*-General and the Postmaster-General. X. Y. Z.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORT OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

HARRISBURG, Friday, May 1.

The majority of the Select Committee of the Senate on the resolutions in the Dred Scott case have made a lengthy and able report, accompanied with resolutions declaring that the opinion of the Supreme Court announces principles in palpable opposition to the judicial and legislative history of the Union, and in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States; that the opinion, except on the question of jurisdiction, being delivered on a case over which the Court admitted it had no jurisdiction, may be justly regarded as *obiter dicta coram non judice*, and inoperative as law; that the five judges who concurred in the same opinion made a wanton attack on the sovereignty of the Free States, and an impotent attempt to nullify the established laws of the country, and by extra-judicial action caused unnecessary excitement in the public mind in regard to the subject of Slavery, and thereby forfeited the confidence and respect due to their exalted station.

### Strike of the Conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 1.

The strike among the freight conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, partook of a serious character yesterday. Several freight trains were stopped on the road last evening by a mob of about one hundred conductors, who were assembled at some distance from the city, and on meeting the cars, while in motion, they uncoupled the trains, carried off all the couplings, and drove the engineers and firemen into the woods. There was great excitement during the day all along the road. The strike was very general throughout the line of the road. Efforts are being made to induce the engineers to join the strikers. The Company has refused to compromise with the men, and will immediately pay them all off and employ new hands. The strike is in consequence of sealing the cars, which has given offence to the conductors.

LATER—THE RIOTERS FIRED UPON AND TWO OF THEM WOUNDED.

The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Road resulted in a very serious riot this afternoon. Four freight trains were started out in charge of armed guards, in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor issued to-day. All the trains were mobbed near Ellicott's Mills by the rioters. Some thirty muskets were fired from the cars, and two of the rioters wounded. One train got through, but the others were uncoupled by the rioters and had to return to the city.

### The Case of McKim.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Friday, May 1.

A jury for the trial of McKIM, for the murder of NORCROSS at Altoona, was obtained to-day at noon, when the case was opened by District-Attorney HAMMOND on the part of the people.

### From Boston.

VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION—MARINE DISASTER.

BOSTON, Friday, May 1.

The vote in the State, to-day, on the House Constitutional amendments is small, but they are all adopted by decisive majorities. Boston gave 800 majority for the reading and writing amendment, and 4,000 for those districting the State for Senators and Representatives. New-Bedford voted against the reading and writing amendment.

*Arrived at New-Bedford, yesterday, ship John Gilpin*, from Honolulu. Fell in with, on the evening of the 23d ult., schr. *James T. Bertine*, of New-York thirteen days from Boston for Philadelphia, leaking badly, and short of provisions. The schooner had been blown off by constant gales of wind, and had four feet of water in her hold when fallen in with. The captain and crew, six in number, were taken aboard the *John Gilpin* to New-Bedford.

### Fire at Dunkirk.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 1.

The Loder House at Dunkirk was burnt this morning. Loss, $30,000; insured $12,000. It was owned by JOHN [illegible], of Wilmington, Del.

### Non-Arrival of the Caledonia.

QUEBEC, Friday, May 1.

The steamer *Caledonia* had not been signalled at the station on the River du Loup at 8 o'clock this morning. Weather clear and beautiful.

### Stock of Pork at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 1.

The stock of pork here is 15,000 barrels. At the same time last year it was 41,000.

### Receipts of Flour and Grain at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 1.

The Flour and Grain receipts at this port from the opening of navigation to May 1, are [illegible] barrels of Flour; 197,900 bushels of Wheat; [illegible] bushels of Rye, and 5,000 bushels of Barley.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

**Hon. David Wilmot's Letter accepting the Nomination for Governor.**

*From the Philadelphia Daily Times.*

GENTLEMEN: On my return home, after an absence of two weeks, I found your communication informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, by a Convention of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late and present national Administration, which assembled at the State Capitol on the 25th [illegible], together with a copy of the declaration of principles promulgated by that Convention.

I accept the position to which I am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the body whose organ you are, profoundly grateful for so distinguished a mark of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, yet painfully sensible of my inability properly to meet its responsible obligations.

The approaching election is one of no ordinary interest. Important questions of her State policy, affecting the public welfare and prosperity, are not alone involved in the issue presented. As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our confederate Republic, the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that animate our National Government. She cannot, with safety to our independence and the liberties of our people, be indifferent to the momentous questions of national import in progress of settlement—questions touching constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and vitally affecting the dignity and rights of free labor. Nor can she, without dishonor, withhold her protest against the wrongs inflicted upon her sons in a distant Territory under the license of Federal authority.

The dearest rights of freemen, secured by plain constitutional guarantees, are ruthlessly violated on the soil of our national domain. American citizens are made the victims of a tyranny unknown in the despotism of the Old World. The annals of civilized and Christian nations furnish no example of cruelty and outrage, on the part of a Government, towards its people, such as has been endured by the people of Kansas, unless they be found in persecutions of the Huguenots under LOUIS XIV., of France, and of the Protestants of the Netherlands, by the Duke of ALVA, under PHILIP II., King of Spain. Indeed, the barbarities to which the people of Kansas have been exposed were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of a large portion of our citizens. Thousands have been deceived into the belief that, for partisan purposes, fictions were substituted for facts; although no facts in American history are better authenticated, than are the murders, robberies, arsons, and lawless rapacity inflicted upon the free settlers of Kansas. These outrages had for their object the subjugation of that Territory to the curse of slavery.

We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do not to-day infest her highways and plunder her people—because her towns are not sacked and the cabins of her settlers in flames. This peace is deceptive and treacherous. It will be broken the moment that the people of Kansas make a vigorous effort to recover their rights, of which they have been fraudulently and violently deprived. The purpose of her enslavement is [illegible] pushed forward. A system of [illegible] devised fraud, kindred to that employed in the [illegible] under which she now groans, is being carried out for the consummation of this great wrong. To this end also, the power of the Federal Government is basely prostituted. We are given words of [illegible], but [illegible] in support of the wrong. Every appointee of the President in Kansas is an active worker in the scheme of her enslavement.

Principles of eternal truth and justice, which lie at the foundation of a christian civilization, and upon which repose the rights of humanity, are [illegible] assailed by the power that controls in our National Government. Those truths, declaratory of the natural and inalienable rights of man, contained in the great charter of our liberties, are condemned by our highest judicial authority as unmeaning and false. The sanctuary of our Courts of Justice is closed against an entire race of men. The poor and downtrodden are not allowed to petition for a redress of their wrongs, those tribunals of human Government, *that should most nearly represent the* [illegible] attributes of the Greater and final Judge of all men.

In view of these incontestible facts—of the wrongs perpetrated against the rights of American citizenship, and the dangers to which our liberties are exposed—*thus presented in its true aspect*—the contest before us assumes a dignity rarely given to human affairs; and imposes duties upon our citizens as high and solemn as ever appealed to the hearts and consciences of men. The question before us—from its demands there is no escape. Decide we must, either for the right or for the wrong. Sooner or later the verdict of this great Commonwealth must be pronounced on the issues forced upon the country by the advocates of human bondage. History will record that verdict of her enduring honor, or to her everlasting shame.

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagonistic systems of free and servile labor. In the issue of this conflict, is involved the Democratic character of our institutions of Government, and the independence, dignity and [illegible] the free white laboring man and his [illegible].

Slavery is the deadly enemy of free labor. [illegible] cannot coexist on the same field of enterprise [illegible] labor will vindicate its right to Freedom, or [illegible] into dependence and dishonor. Free labor is [illegible] with intelligence and power. It stands out in the dignity of a true manhood. It sustains by its [illegible] all the noble institutions of a [illegible] developed social life. It is the source of our [illegible] and national greatness. Slavery is [illegible] rance and chains—a brutalized [illegible] to industry by the lash of a master. [illegible] borer an article of merchandise, [illegible] without hope. In the place of an [illegible] ready to defend with his life the honor [illegible] of his country, Slavery gives to the State [illegible] savage to be held in subjection. It [illegible] cial fabric by converting its [illegible] into an implacable enemy.

Never, in the history of partisan warfare, [illegible] more unjustly and perseveringly misrepresented [illegible] are the opponents of the extension of Slavery. [illegible] arises in part from the intolerant nature of Slavery and the weapons it is accustomed to employ, and partly from the fact, so ominously [illegible] Power become in our Government, that [illegible] its every demand is made the single test of party fidelity, and the only road to official preferment. The citizen who dissents in terms of earnest and manly protest against whatever exactions Slavery makes, becomes thereby, in so far as the National Government can impose disabilities, almost as much an alien and outlaw as is the slave himself. If the freemen of the North consent to occupy such a subordinate position in the Government of their country, the spirit of manly independence will be crushed out in their posterity. Our sons will become a submissive and servile race, stripped of manhood and of self-respect. The slaveholding proprietor of the soil and master of the Government, will dominate over them with [illegible] of arrogance and power than he rules over his hereditary bondmen. To this condition are the non-slaveholding whites of the South already reduced. They have to-day little more power in the formation of public opinion and in the affairs of Government than has the slave. The same fate awaits our posterity, if Slavery is allowed to monopolize the virgin soil of this continent. It is the inevitable retribution of Heaven on any people that have not the courage and integrity to maintain their rights.

It is a slander to say that the defenders of the rights of free labor seek the elevation of the black race to an equality with the white. They do not propose the emancipation of the slave, but leave that question, both as to time and the mode of accomplishment, with the States in which Slavery exists. They wish to deal with this great and embarrassing evil in a spirit of friendly forbearance towards those States; but they cannot carry their forbearance so far as to virtually become slaves themselves—to surrender the soil and government of the nation into the hands of an aristocracy founded upon property in slaves.

Free white labor has rights in the soil paramount to the pretensions of Slavery. The Slaveholding capitalist claims that his property being largely invested in slaves, will depreciate unless the field wherein to employ it be enlarged. The white laborer, also, has a property in his labor, quite as sacred and as worthy of the care of the Government; and where is the field upon which he is to make that labor profitable to himself and family if Slavery shall monopolize the fertile and virgin plains of the West. Labor is depressed almost to the starving point in the densely populated countries of the old world, because of the narrow field upon which it is imprisoned. The demand for labor is small, compared with the [illegible] have labor to sell. So it will be [illegible] this favored land, unless we [illegible] domain as a sacred inheritance [illegible] boring man and his posterity forever [illegible] extended empire the toiling [illegible] guarantee for their future prosperity [illegible] ence. This the question [illegible] —and here lies the real issue [illegible] has forced upon the country. [illegible] land. On the one side stands [illegible]

[illegible] Central and Western Europe [illegible] for a free posterity [illegible] of population, is not so large as the domain [illegible] the American slaveholder. He and his bondsmen [illegible] by far the most fertile and genial portion of this continent. Let him rest content with [illegible] territorial possessions and power. We do not [illegible] We neither assail nor defend his [illegible] hold this peculiar kind of property. We simply affirm that we have nothing to do with it, and choose to let him and his slaves alone while [illegible]. We make, therefore, no question about the [illegible] of Slavery in the South. We but stand by the [illegible] of Freedom in the North. Kansas is in the latitude of Pennsylvania. In geographical position it is a Northern Territory. It was dedicated by solemn compact, in 1820, to Freedom forever. We claim the fulfilment of the bond. We defend the integrity of Free Northern soil against the cupidity that would subjugate it by violence into a plantation for slaves.

Much has been said of the dangers involved in this controversy. We are counseled to submission, and acquiescence in the wrong, because the wrong-doer threatens greater calamities if we shall dare to defend our rights. Such threats are unbecoming those who make them, and an insult to those upon whom they are expected to operate. Great questions of governmental policy, involving the very substance of our liberties, and happiness of remote generations, are not to be settled by appeals to the fears of any part of the American people. Reason, and the calm judgment of an enlightened public opinion, must decide between freemen—threats are a terror to slaves. Imaginary dangers become realities to the timid, to the courageous they vanish on a nearer approach. So here, the only danger lies in becoming alarmed. The danger is overcome the day it is met with resolute courage and determined purpose. The right must prevail, and the wrong must give. Upon no other basis can the questions in issue ever permanently settled. It is no impeachment of the manly qualities of our Southern friends, to say, that they will and must submit to that which is just and right, when constitutionally embodied in the legislation of the Government. Let the freemen of the North announce their purpose firm and unmistakable, their purpose to arrest the spread of Slavery; and at every cost to preserve the integrity of the Union, and we shall have a lasting peace, such as no compromise having its foundations in wrong, can ever secure to the country.

The position taken by the Convention in its resolve touching the duties and obligations imposed upon those who seek adoption to our great American family of freemen, must meet the approval of every patriotic citizen. We have a right to expect and require a perfect and undivided allegiance from all who are invested with the high prerogatives of citizenship. As the adopted citizen receives in full measure all the rights and immunities of the native born, so ought he to render the like single and unreserved devotion to the country of his adoption. He should acknowledge no earthly power superior to the Constitution and the sovereignty of the American people. There is no danger that we shall err in our zealous devotion to our country, and in the cultivation of an intense American nationality.

I have not time to speak of the other topics embraced in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention in a manner their importance deserves. Opportunities will be afforded me hereafter to make my views known on some matters of domestic policy, closely connected, in my judgment, with the growth and prosperity of our great Commonwealth. While the utmost care should be observed not to disturb the vast business interests of a Commonwealth so rich, and of such diversified pursuits as our own, yet it cannot be denied that ours, the richest Commonwealth of its extent in the world, has not kept pace in the development of her resources and in productive industry with her sister States. We may, therefore, without the charge of rashness, inquire if our policy [illegible] be made more conformable to the spirit of the age, and more in harmony with the [illegible] of an ever active business enterprise.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to tender my thanks for the very kind and acceptable manner in which you discharged the duty assigned you.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

D. WILMOT.

To R. G. Bowen, Wm. D. Kelley, John R. Edie, G. [illegible] and [illegible], Committee.

**A New Governor of the Almshouse—Remarkable Election.**

[illegible] the provisions of the new Charter renders it necessary for Mr. Joseph Taylor to content himself with a single City office. Under the old Charter Mr. Taylor held two. He was Commissioner of Streets and Governor of the Almshouse. The new Charter [illegible] and Mr. Taylor received [illegible] with but one responsibility [illegible]. On Thursday he sent in to the President of the Board of Governors a communication [illegible] his seat in that Board, and at the same [illegible] was called to fill the vacancy.

It is said that for some unnamed reason some of the members did not receive a notice, and consequently they were not there. The members present were [illegible], the President; Mr. Maloney, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Tieman. Mr. Taylor was there also.

[illegible] provides that when a vacancy occurs, the remaining members shall have power to fill it; that twenty-four hours notice of intention to hold such a meeting must be given and that six votes are necessary to an election.

There were but five members present, beside Mr. Taylor. If he was still a member, then there was no vacancy, and if he was not he should not have voted. Nevertheless he did vote with the others—making six—and all the votes were cast for ex-Councilman Van Ryper, who was declared elected, in place of Mr. Taylor.

We understand the other members—Messrs. Townsend, Anderson, Smith and Duane—will enter objections to Mr. Van Ryper's taking a seat as a member of the Board of Governors.

**Army Medical Board.**

A Medical Board, consisting of Surgeon R. S. Satterlee, Surgeon C. A. Finley, and Surgeon C. McDougall, assembled yesterday at the office of the United States Army Medical Purveyor, No. 110 Grand-street, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army. This Board will probably be in session from two to three weeks. About a dozen candidates reported themselves yesterday, and many more are expected. Application for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army can only be made through the Secretary of War. The examination is of a very rigorous nature—sufficiently so, indeed, to deter all but the most courageous from presenting themselves, and some of these, but very few succeed. To be passed by the Board is one of the highest honors that can be conferred on any newly-graduated medical student.

**Fires.**

IN A WOOD STORE.

A fire broke out in the feed store of Holmes & [illegible], No. 129 East Twenty-eighth street, between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The damage done amounted to about $500. There was no insurance on the stock. The building is insured in the [illegible] Insurance Company.

[illegible]

About $12,000 worth of property was destroyed [illegible] Thursday night. The planing and saw mills of Collins & Pells, were almost totally destroyed.

ALARMS.

There were a great many alarms of fire yesterday, as usual on moving day, but not much property was destroyed.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A row of frame shanties, occupied as carpenters shops, sash and blind makers &c., on DeKalb near Fulton Avenue, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The whole loss did not exceed $1,200.

The parties burnt out are Edward Macomber, carpenter; [illegible], iron railing manufacturer; Wm. [illegible], carpenter; L. S. Brown, carpenter; [illegible], shoemaker; John Newlan, sash and blind maker.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

A WELL-MERITED REPUTATION.—THAT PORtion of New-York humanity who wear ill-curated garments, concede that they are much indebted to Mr. E. DeGROOT, who keeps a Clothing Warehouse at No. 142 Fulton street, where may be found a large and valuable assortment of Ready-made Clothing. Very fastidious indeed must be the taste of the gentleman who cannot make a selection from his stock.

GENTLEMEN LIVING UP-TOWN.—CANTRELL'S new establishment, No. 813 Broadway has already become a "fixed fact," and gentlemen should not overlook the fact that the department for the sale of dress boots and other foot-covering for them, is under the supervision and management of

M. T. C. KIMBALL,
late of the well known firm of KIMBALL & BEESLEY, boot manufacturers. His experience is well known, and CANTRELL will sell every article in his store, whether for ladies or gentlemen, wonderfully cheap.

CROUP COUGH IS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY cured by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, which is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism.

MUMPS.—THIS DANGEROUS DISEASE IS AT once mitigated and speedily cured by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar.

QUINSY SORE THROAT.—THE TIMELY APplication of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is a certain preventive and cure, because it imparts magnetism, which restores vitality.

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THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN.—PUBLIC REPUTATION [illegible] in reference to this new instrument. Its power was averred to be equal to that of a 16-foot organ; its capacity for expression was marvelous—a multitude of stops enabled it to produce the most startling effects, while it equaled the piano in rapidity of touch. Such another instrument was never heard before. Thalberg brought it here; Thalberg was to play it here; he had played it at his *matinées* in New York. Thalberg was a progressive man, he was not afraid of [illegible], finally, it was whispered among the knowing ones that Thalberg was paid a nice little sum for lending to the Alexandre Organ the influence of his name.

We [illegible], yesterday, that perhaps there was a slight infusion of humbug about all this, and that it required a very extraordinary judge of music to appreciate the new instrument. People who went to the concert on Saturday night were amazed that this epitome of thunder should have but a single place on the programme; but they were more amazed when they heard a bad imitation of a melodeon, fifing away in a mixed up, muddled, irregular manner, on a theme said to be the "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore, and a veritable misery it was.

Seriously the Alexandre Organ is not a very remarkable instrument. It is an imitation of the melodeon, but by no means an improvement on it. For the parlor, the concert-room, or the church, better instruments are turned out every day at PRINCE'S Melodeon Manufactory. A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country; but Messrs. PRINCE & CO. have no reason to be dissatisfied with a comparison between the organ-melodeon and the Organ Alexandre. Good judges consider the home instrument the better one, and let the two be placed in competition side by side, we, for one, have no fear for a Buffalo victory.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

ASTONISHING AND NEW!
The London *Quarterly Review*,
The New-York *Daily State Register*, and others on the subject of
RATS, ROACHES, BED-BUGS, INSECTS, &c.
And all the result of COSTAR'S unprecedented success in establishing beyond a cavil his only infallible Remedies for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Croton Bugs, Bed Bugs, Ants, Flies, Fleas, &c.; in short, every class of these domestic pests.
The London *Quarterly Review* occupies near a column, and the New-York *Daily State Register* in an editorial of April 27, uses the following words: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by a 'Rat Exterminator' which is sold (in *this City*) *at No. 388 Broadway*;" and again, "*the article* to which we allude is COSTAR'S Rat Exterminator."
For
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.
Principal Depôt No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.
☞ See advertisement. Full particulars by mail.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be [illegible] safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, [illegible] are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.
We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters, both in the City and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12s. to 16s. per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
*Corner John and Nassau-sts.*
SPRING CLOTHING.
Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests,
N. R. COLLINS & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported
by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels,
at marvelously low prices.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

PEOPLE OF NEW-HAVEN,
People of Bridgeport, people of Hartford, people of New-Brunswick, people of Newark, people of Rahway, people of Trenton, if you want china, glass, gas-fixtures or silver-plated ware, now's your time. Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling off their stock. Turn to the dry-goods column of this paper and read their advertisement.

SILVER-PLATED TEA SET.
Our $20 silver-plated tea set has made a regular sensation, everybody wondering how it can be sold for that price. They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than thirty per cent. more money. Read our list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers; hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown; highly fragrant dentifrice, 25 and 50 cents a box; infallible onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, at No. 1 Barclay-st.; also, at druggists generally.

PATENT ICE PITCHERS,
Will keep ice 14 hours the hottest day. For sale at the cost price. For sale at the cost price, the Patent Ice Pitcher, will keep ice 14 hours the hottest day.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

ONE THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS DIED (their hair) daily before the introduction of the renowned JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER. It will change gray hair to its original color in a few days, and cause the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin. It is not a dye, and is a beautiful dressing for the hair. Sold at No. 113 Franklin-st., Nos. 193, 304, and 399 Broadway, No. 127 Bowery, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address orders to JOSEPH W. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s., Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain, 5s. to 8s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

RHEUMATIC PAINS ARE AT ONCE EXPELLED by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar which imparts vitality to the system, restoring it to health.

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS [illegible] alterations to be made in the store [illegible] Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Pianos [illegible], tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

THE PROOF THAT ESPENSCHEID'S HATS are the favorites of the public this season is exhibited in the unprecedented rapidity and extent of his sales. They are remarkable alike for their fineness, elegance and cheapness. They are well made, and are therefore durable; they are becoming, and therefore popular.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

SCARLET FEVER OR ANY OTHER INFECtious disease cannot be communicated if a few spoonsful of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is kept in the room or lower hall in a saucer over heated water. The odor evolved from the Olive Tar is highly agreeable and aromatic.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

ROSE BALLOONS.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF THIS elegant toy, just received from Paris, are offered for sale at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 257 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

PAINS OF ALL KINDS ARE AT ONCE RElieved by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, because it imparts Electro-Magnetism to the body, which increases its vitality.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED and inhaled to cure disease. Sold at 50 cents a bottle at the office of the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State-st., east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE WHEN J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied, because it imparts Electro-Magnetism, which increases vitality.

COOKING RANGES FOR HOTELS OR PRIVATE families, for sale by A. McPHERSON, No. 233½ Water-st.

## MARRIED

EDWARDS—BARNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 29, at the residence of Josiah Macy, by His Honor the Mayor, LEWIS EDWARDS, of Norwich, Conn., and ELIZA ANN BARNEY, of this City.

SAUER—MARIE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 30, by Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes, Mr. PHILIP EMIL SAUER to Miss LEONTINE MARIE, daughter of the late John B. Marie, of this City.

KING—PHELPS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 30, by Rev. Geo. L. Prentice, HENRY L. KING, of Albany, to SARAH M., daughter of Isaac N. Phelps, of this City.

FERRISS—RYDER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 30, by Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., WALTER M. FERRISS, of this City, to SARAH RYDER, of the former place.

OSBORNE—DUFFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, SAMUEL S. OSBORNE to ROSALIE WILLOUGHBY, daughter of the late Jas. Duffield, all of the city of Brooklyn.

LEWIS—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 1, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. G. HENRY LEWIS to Miss JULIA M. BROWN, all of Brooklyn.

SWIFT—ADAMS.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. A. A. Wood, Mr. H. SWIFT, of New-York, to Mrs. KATE E. ADAMS, daughter of the late John A. Ackley, of Brooklyn.

FELTER—BLAUVELT.—At Haverstraw, on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. A. T. Freeman Mr. EDWARD FELTER to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of the late Isaac A. Blauvelt, Esq.

COE—HAFF.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. Mr. Booth, Mr. WILLIAM P. COE to Miss CORNELIA HAFF, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

BROWN—LAWRENCE.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Donald McLaren, of Geneva, DEWITT C. BROWN to AGNES MCLAREN, daughter of Gen. James R. Lawrence, all of Syracuse.

BROWN—WHEELER.—At Mobile, on Wednesday evening, April 22, by Rev. Dr. Mandeville, GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, of New-York, to RACHEL R., daughter of Daniel Wheeler, Esq., of the former city.

## DIED.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Friday, May 1, MILTON, youngest son of Albert and Phebe Ann Bogert, aged 12 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 9 Cornelia st., this (Saturday) evening, May 2, at 7½ o'clock.

GEARY.—In this City, on Friday, May 1, JOHN GEARY, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother Daniel, and of his sons, William, John and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 7th av. and 56th st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 1, after a protracted illness, OLIVER C. HALSEY, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, John J. Cape, and of his brothers, S. R. and J. H. Halsey, and the members of the Fifth Company National Guard, (in citizen's dress,) are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the 7th Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BRADFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 1, Mrs. MARY A., wife of Nathaniel G. Bradford, Jr., and daughter of William H. and Amanda Harper Sackett, of New-York.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, in St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ROBBINS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, May 1, ADA, second daughter of Chauncey and Eliza Robbins.

Notice of the funeral will appear in this evening's papers.

HEWIT.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, May 1, after a long and painful illness, SUSAN, wife of Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, D. D., in the 67th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended at the Presbyterian Church, on Myrtle-av., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation.

JONES.—At his residence, in Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, May 1, JOHN S. JONES, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Depôt, Chambers st., at 7, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.

GREEN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 30, after a lingering illness, ISABELLA GREEN, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 220 7th-av., on Sunday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 30, ASA H. CHESTER, in the 79th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, May 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st.

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# THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION

BY

ALLOPATHY, HOMŒOPATHY, WATER-CURE

AND

MEDICATED INHALATION,
PRACTICALLY REVIEWED

BY

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, (828 Broadway, New-York.)

[*Continued from Thursday's Times.* The Review in full may be obtained at the Publishers, SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House. Price 10 cents.]

ARGUMENT ON TREATMENT.

"We denounce unto men that they would give over trifling; and not imagine that so great a work as the stopping and turning back the powerful course of nature can be brought to pass by some morning draught or the taking of some precious drug; but they would be assured that it must needs be that this is a work of labor, and consisteth of many remedies and a fit connection of them among themselves. For no man can be so stupid as to imagine that what was never yet done can be done, but by such ways as were never yet attempted."—LORD BACON.

This language of Lord Bacon is peculiarly applicable to the treatment of Consumption. The treatment heretofore employed, whether Allopathic, Homœopathic or Water-Cure, has alike signally failed, and if this disease is ever cured it will be by the adoption of some new and comparatively untried method of treatment. This opinion is not singular, but appears to have been entertained by most physicians who have carefully investigated the pathology and treatment of the disease.

"Look," says Magendie, "at pulmonary phthisis for example; there is an affection which you see, day after day, cutting off individuals of every age, of every sex, and of every rank, yet none has been more carefully studied on the old plan, none has proved a more fruitful source of dogma and disquisition. Eminent observers have described all its phenomena even to the minutest details. But what is all this but description, but so much natural history. Will it throw any light on the treatment of the affection? Not a particle! but we hope for enlightenment in this respect. We must learn the causes of the disease, nor need we despair of discovering it. Perhaps tubercular matter may yet be detected in the blood, and, as a further step, the means of destroying or preventing its formation ascertained."—*Magendie's Lectures on the Blood*, p. 12.

Professor Carswell, the distinguished Pathologist, observes on the same subject, "it may not be too much to hope that by means of a more intimate knowledge of organic chemistry, we may yet be able to detect in the mucous secretions, or in the blood, those changes which indicate the existence of the tuberculous diathesis, and thus perhaps be led to discover a remedy for the disease before it has effected its localization and produced changes in themselves incurable." (*Cyclo. Med.*) The *hope* that such remedy might *yet* be discovered appears to have been generally entertained, for though Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, a few years ago, proclaimed the idea of curing consumption by any remedy then known—"*a delusion*"—even *he* did not think it either impossible or improbable that some improved method of treatment would, in time, be found out.

It would seem, to, that of late years, as our knowledge of the essential nature of tubercular deposits became improved, many distinguished physicians almost simultaneously turned their attention to the lungs and to the consideration of the feasibility of reaching the malady more successfully through this channel. Notwithstanding the failure of some experiments instituted by himself to test the merits of chlorine gas as an inhalant, Sir John Forbes, the distinguished editor of the *British and Foreign Medico Chirurgical Review*, tells us in an article on asthma that "*reason, analogy and experience unite to justify the inhalation practice.*" And Professor Carpenter, of the University of London, the distinguished Physiologist, still more strongly urges upon the profession the importance of directing their efforts to the discovery of some "counteracting agents" which may be administered through the extended absorbing surface of the lungs by inhalation. Having demonstrated the value of inhalation, he [illegible] "It cannot be doubted that by inhalation [illegible] gases diffused through the atmosphere [illegible] introduced into the system through the lungs [illegible] less than by any other; and our aim [illegible] directed to the discovery of some [illegible] which can be introduced to the same [illegible] necessary contact affords a most advantageous [illegible] the introduction of certain medicines [illegible] in vapor when it is desired to affect the system [illegible] speedily and powerfully." (Physiology, p. [illegible])

These extracts sufficiently show the tendency of the professional mind towards the truth, in the recognition of the local and constitutional potency of inhaled remedies, which forms the very basis of our system of practice. It is well known that we have contended for years that the great cause of the want of success which has followed every treatment in consumption, and attended equally every class and cast of physicians, is not that the disease is not *incurable* or the medicines insufficient, but that the former has not been understood, and the latter most injudiciously applied. The idea that consumption is merely the local manifestation of an *inherited* or *acquired* constitutional disease has been productive of incalculable mischief. This theory received a terrible blow from the investigations of Louis, and the accumulating facts of each day are *fast* establishing in the minds of the profession its utter fallacy.

The tables of Walshe and Louis show us that but a small proportion of the cases of actual consumption directly spring from consumptive parents. They further prove the disease to be generally acquired under the operation of certain deleterious influences, among the chief of which they place *impure air*.

Supposing then consumption to be the result of an *acquired* constitutional taint, the question arises how that taint is produced. No *constitutional* malady can spring from a healthy action *of* the several organs of the body. There must be a defect somewhere. Either what is *taken into* the body by the lungs and the stomach must contain the poison, or it must arise from the *non-casting out* of impurities which should be expelled. Some organ must therefore fail in its function, and the question to be determined is, which is that organ? Is it the stomach? We think not? Some physicians have taught this doctrine, but in every instance we believe them to have been mere theorists; certainly they could not have studied the disease practically. If the stomach fails to transform the food into good healthy nutriment, the blood may become *poor and watery*, and the body may *emaciate*, but it will not become *tuberculous*. Tubercles will not arise from mere deficiency of nourishment, however long protracted. Dyspeptics are undoubtedly more liable to consumption than persons of stronger digestion, not because they are dyspeptics, but *from the body being so much enfeebled as not to be able to resist the cause of the disease. Any other debilitating* disease is equally predisposing. If the *stomach* were the cause of true consumption, how does it happen that the disease never effects its localization there? But this theory is shown to be a palpable absurdity, by the fact that *two* out of every *three* persons suffering from this disease have no derangement of the stomach until long after the lungs have become seriously affected, and *many* not until the last few weeks of life.

*Theory* then may say that Consumption is a disease of the whole body, but *practice* teaches us that it can only be cured by regarding it as a local malady, and attacking it in the lungs. *If* bad food and bad digestion will vitiate the blood, will not bad air and defective respiration do so in a tenfold greater degree? Then why suppose the lesser cause, and overlook the greater? Is the function of the lungs less necessary to life than that of the stomach? We can go for days without food, and yet sustain no material injury; but we cannot suspend the purification of the blood by respiration for more than a *few* minutes without causing death. And when, too, it is considered that the lungs are always the seat of the disease after it has become localized, the only logical inference to be drawn, in the absence of positive demonstration, is that the deposition of tubercles is always preceded by some impediment to the function of the lungs. A slight catarrh—chronic bronchitis—a seated cold—a dusty workshop—sedentary employment in a close atmosphere—these are the influences which obstruct the functions of the lungs, and they are precisely the influences under which Consumption will be produced in any lung, no matter how strong or free from family predisposition may be the constitution of the individual. The many causes which tend to induce pulmonary irritation, and fill the air-tubes with viscid phlegm and mucus, in a climate so changeable as this, explain at once the melancholy frequency of consumption, and point out the lungs as the *alpha and omega*, the beginning and the end. It is here that disease first manifests itself. As before remarked, the general health is often entirely undisturbed—the appetite and digestion good—the bowels regular—the skin natural in temperature and moisture, and so of the other organs. A little *hacking* or *hawking* of sticky phlegm—slight *loss of flesh*, and commonly a *sense of greater shortness of breath than natural on ascending stairs*, with a disposition to sigh frequently—these are all the symptoms we have in *incipient* consumption. Even these symptoms are not always present until some time after the *stethescope* has revealed the existence of tubercles in the lungs. We say, therefore, that the disease is essentially confined to the lungs, and all the danger to the patient arises from its progress in this organ. It has been the great error of the profession to overlook this fact, and, as a consequence, to treat merely the *symptoms*, leaving the *cause* undisturbed. Physicians have labored to clarify the muddy streams, instead of striving to purify the fountain which corrupts them.

But many say, "*the whole system is involved in the disease.*" Yes, the whole system sympathizes with the disease in the lungs, just as it does with any other local affection, from a splinter in the finger to the breaking of a limb—from irritation in a little nerve in the root of a tooth to ulceration in the delicate structure of a vital organ. Who has not seen a thorn in the finger produce fever, increase the pulse, and destroy the appetite? And whoever has seen this, has seen the brain, the heart, and the stomach, three of the most vital organs, disturbed by a little irritation in the end of the finger. A scratch has been known to produce lock-jaw and death. Every surgeon knows the wide range of sympathies which ever attend wounds and injuries. The *brain* suffers in a very marked degree, the *stomach* loses its tone, the action of the *heart* becomes fitful and irregular. When the *secondary fever* sets in *the skin* is hot, the *face* flushed, the *pulse* increased in frequency, the *appetite* poor, and the *tongue* furred. And if all these sympathies may come from a trifling local injury, in an unimportant part, surely we ought to feel no surprise that tubercles, festering and ulcerating so vital an organ as the lungs, should set up a chain of morbid sympathies involving the entire body. Some point to the *hectic fever* and *night perspirations* as a proof that the constitution is involved. But every physician must know that these symptoms are often produced in a very marked degree by a simple abscess or collection of matter in the leg or in the groin. We have known hectic follow an abscess produced by a stab from a dirk in the thigh. If so simple and purely local a cause as this is sufficient to produce *it*, none can deny that *suppuration* in the lungs is a cause far more likely to do so.

We have dwelt on these points longer than was perhaps necessary, but the absurd idea that Consumption is, in its commencement, a constitutional disease, has existed too long for the credit of the profession or the good of the sick. Rely upon it, no physician who bases his treatment on such a doctrine will ever effect its cure. The very symptoms from which consumptive people suffer all point to the lungs. "*Cough*" is caused by irritation, induced by the presence of *phlegm*, *mucus*, or *pus* in the air passages. "*Expectoration*" comes from the inflamed mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes, and, in the last stage, from ulceration and softened tubercles. "*Shortness of breath*" is produced by the filling up of the air cells and tubes by *tubercles* or *sputa*. "*Pain* or *soreness*" comes in part from the inflamed state of the diseased lung, but also, and chiefly, from the extension of irritation in the *pleura*. "*Hectic*" from suppuration, or from nervous irritation, or both combined. "*Hemorrhage*," or "*Spitting of blood*" from the obstruction of the pulmonary vessels of the diseased lung. "*Loss of flesh*" from the defective vitalization of the blood and chyle in the lungs. There is not, in fact, a *single* characteristic symptom of Consumption which does not arise from this local disease of the lungs; and yet medical men continue to cite those very symptoms as proofs of its constitutionality.

If we needed any additional proof of the local origin and nature of Consumption, we might find it in the manner in which all physicians determine on the chances of recovery, in each individual case. The first step is to examine the lungs with the stethescope and by percussion, and if they find them free from tubercles, they assure the patient that he is in no danger, even "*though he may have spit blood, expectorated pus, and lost flesh.*" We quote the very language used at a recent examination by a physician in respectable position in this City. That it is unsound and unsafe doctrine we know, but what does it say for the consistency of the same physician who holds the old dogma that the symptoms of Consumption are only the local manifestation of a constitutional disease? If these are the signs of an *incurable* constitutional taint, they should be regarded as just as perilous to the patient, whether his lungs were diseased or not. Again, every physician decides whether a patient can recover, not by the *severity* of his cough, for many hopeless consumptives cough very little; not by the *quantity* of the expectoration, for in many cases of *curable* bronchitis the expectoration is much greater than in any case of consumption, however incurable; not by the *intensity* of the pain, for many consumptives never suffer from pain—no, nor, indeed, from any of these symptoms, but solely from the *pulmonary* disorganization. He "*sounds*" the chest to discover how much *of* the lung is *affected*, or in what stage. If the disease is confined to a small part, the case is *curable*; if it involves a large part the case is hopeless.

The test, then, *is* a *local* test; the symptoms are local, and the cause is local. Such being the case, what should the treatment be? What aim has the physician in view? Is it not to stay the progress of disorganization in the lungs while there yet remains sufficient breathing surface to sustain life? Clearly this is or ought to be the chief object of all his efforts. Now how does he do this by the old practice? If he is an allopathic physician he strives to soothe the cough, to palliate the pain, and to improve the appetite. Nothing more is ever attempted. In other words, he rests satisfied with having relieved the more urgent symptoms. His aim is to make the patient comfortable, not to cure him! The disease of the lungs goes on unchecked, until even opiates fail to relieve and tonics to strengthen, when the poor sufferer dies a melancholy object of misery and despair! Homœopathy and the Water cure scarcely deserve mentioning, since all experience is against them—and the confessions of their own advocates not in their favor. Homœopathy perhaps affords as much relief and does less injury than allopathy; but the Water cure may be said to do more injury and afford less relief than either.

Believing then consumption to be a disease *sui generis* originating in obstructed respiration, having its seat in the lungs, and endangering life, just in proportion to the extent of its ravages in this organ, both reason and analogy point us to its direct treatment by inhalation as the only means by which cure can possibly be effected. This is a logical inference from the foregoing facts, and may be said to carry its truth upon its face. If we would cure consumption we must treat the *disease*, not the *symptoms*; and if we would treat the disease we must *inhale*, for there is no other means of reaching its seat—the lungs. No treatment by the stomach can be more than *palliative*, while by the lungs it is always *radical*—it gets at the very root of the disease.

Let us now explain what is meant by inhalation, for on this point there is much ignorance, and we are constrained to believe, some prejudice; the reason for which latter is not, we doubt, very clear to the minds of those who entertain it. Still let us see if we cannot remove both the ignorance and prejudice at the same time. Everybody think they have a natural right to give medical advice to their friends, and perhaps they have: if so, it is always desirable that it should be correct.

[To be continued.]

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Now is the time to use this celebrated purifier of the blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of the blood.
Thousands who have used it can testify to
ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.
It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.
DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated chemist and physician in this country, is the
ONLY SARSAPARILLA
which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
Established in the City of New-York in 1840.
Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, OFFICE No. 2.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signatures of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
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TASTELESS SPRING MEDICINE.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S solution of citrate of magnesia, a mild, cooling saline aperient more active than Congress or Seltzer Water, and as agreeable to the taste as a glass of soda water. Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., chemists and druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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The amount of fine and cheap black cloth Frock Coats, fine and cheap Cassimere Business Coats contained in this Extensive Establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect, for as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

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| The finest custom-made Dress Frocks | $14 | to | $20 |
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EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.,
Have a large stock of the best and cheapest kinds of Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Beef, &c.
Country produce sold on commission.

CANADA STRAW HATS, BY THE BALE.
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With a large and complete assortment of
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Among which are many new and desirable styles, not to be found elsewhere.
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WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PETER E. DEYO'S
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Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer,
Has removed to No. 35 Wall-st.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
This potent yet purely vegetable purifier is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.
Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.
In old ulcers, fevers, sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.
In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.
In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.
The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons 1,000 miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six for $4. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st.; and Druggists generally.

A CURE BY OXYGENATED BITTERS.—BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854.—GENTLEMEN: I suffered for about a year previous to last Spring, from a derangement of the action of the heart, which, like most others similarly afflicted, I supposed to be an organic disease, and having seen the OXYGENATED BITTERS highly recommended for use in such cases, I procured and used a single bottle, with entire success.
The disagreeable symptoms speedily disappeared, and I have never had any recurrence of them.
Being really of opinion that this medicine is of unquestionable value as a cure for dyspepsia, (in which opinion I am happy to know that I agree with many intelligent physicians,) I have no hesitation in permitting this certificate to be used in any way that will promote its more general use.
E. A. STANSBURY,
Editor of the Burlington *Courier.*
Sold by agents everywhere.

TITHEMIPAPYRON.—SEE MEDICAL column.)

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S NEW FLAVORINGS for every liquor, to be produced at a moment's notice. One gallon to fifty gallons of spirits, cognac brandy, Holland and English gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Bourbon and Monongahela, Irish and Scotch whisky, apple, peach, cherry, and raspberry brandy, best and cheapest imported cognac oil. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Havre, per United States Steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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DYSPEPSIA, FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION, is cured without purging, by CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, made from pure vegetables; one or two drops at a dose cures heartburn, headache and costiveness. 50 cents per bottle. [illegible] Druggists.
CHICHESTER & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

DR. [illegible], WHO HAS BEEN VISITING [illegible] Hospitals of Europe, to obtain additional [illegible] for his new Medical Work, has returned to this City and resumed his practice. Office No. 24 41st-st.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEANING FURNACE—The most powerful and safe heater in the market, for sale by COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for year 1856, for sale. Address FILE, this office.

TITHEMIPAPYRON.—SEE MEDICAL column.)

Movements of [illegible]

FROM THE [illegible]

| Name. | Leave | For |
|---|---|---|
| Fulton | New-York | Havre via Sou'n |
| Edinburg | New-York | Glasgow |
| Vanderbilt | New-York | Havre |
| America | Boston | Liverpool |
| Ericsson | New-York | Liverpool |
| Africa | New-York | Liverpool |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hermann | Southampton | New-York |
| Europa | Liverpool | Boston |
| Arago | Havre | New-York |
| New-York | Glasgow | New-York |
| Washington | Southampton | New-York |

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Africa, from Liverpool*—Miss [illegible], Miss A. Draper, Mr. McTavish and lady, [illegible] and son, Mr. Bacon, Messrs. [illegible], Kerr, A. Gilmore, Robinson, [illegible] [illegible] Clementson, Davids, W. F. Griswold, [illegible], R. Ferrell, T. Morehead, [illegible], J. Bruyer, Cammond, [illegible], A. Williams, C. Eakins and friend, [illegible], Tyndall, Draper, D. W. Clark, T. Wallace, [illegible], A. Smith, Richards, Dunn, F. A. Boyd, [illegible], Signor Carlo Jacopo, J. O. [illegible], J. Duncan, Jr., Murray, J. Johnston, [illegible], Reid, McTavish and servant, [illegible], Bryan, G. Lewis and son, J. Pickwell, [illegible], Mr. Weber, Mr. Townsend—total, 81.

In ship *Florence, from [illegible]*—Capt. [illegible], Reynard, lady and 3 children, Capt. John E. [illegible].

In ship *White Swallow, from Shanghae*—Rev. [illegible] and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 4 58 | Sun sets...... 6 56 | Moon sets.. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....12 09 | Gov. Island.. 2 56 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, Beck & Kunhardt; Fulton, Wotton, Havre, [illegible]; Edinburg, Cummings, Glasgow, [illegible].

[illegible] Isaac Wright, Marshall, Liverpool [illegible]; Albion, Williams, Liverpool [illegible]; (Brem.) Cassviche, [illegible]; Tell, Funk, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; [illegible] Hubbard, Liverpool.

[illegible]

[illegible], Hoskins, Wilmington [illegible]; Le Grand, Davis, N. F., [illegible]; Salem, Philadelphia [illegible]; E. F. Dyer & Co.

Schooner Julia and Mary, [illegible]; [illegible], Caroline, [illegible]; Co.; Tonica, [illegible]; [illegible]; Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Barque R. A. Stevens, Jones, Baltimore, [illegible]; Ingersoll, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool April [illegible], mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible] Orm's Head, passed ship E. M. [illegible] passed E. M. steamship [illegible] signals with a steamer bound [illegible] from Boston, [illegible] large iceberg to the N. W. [illegible] another iceberg to northward [illegible] ship Arabia, hence, [illegible].

Ship Flyaway, Lovell, Foochow [illegible] Anjier Feb. 4, with tea [illegible] making 2 degrees to the west of Java Head, [illegible] much light winds during the [illegible] China Sea, on the passage from [illegible] Chas. Brown, a seaman [illegible] and was killed. [illegible] experienced much [illegible] weather.

Ship White Swallow, Brown, Shanghae [illegible] Straits of Sunda in co. [illegible] of Good Hope March [illegible].

Bark [illegible] (Br.) [illegible], mdse., with molasses to master.

Barkentine Sarah A. Bell, (Br.) Wood, [illegible] April 2, with sugar to master.

Brig Josiah Jex, (of Machias,) [illegible] 18, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig O'Brien, Robinson, Machias 10 ds., with [illegible].

Brig Florida, (Br.) Armstrong, Jacmel April [illegible] fee to Pennington & Jones. Had been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Industry, (of Machias,) Robinson, St. Jago de Cuba, April 16, with sugar, coffee, &c., to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig M. T. Ellsworth, (Br., of Windsor,) Currie, [illegible] 20 ds., with molasses, &c., to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Marena, Pearce, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Enterprise, (Br.,) Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Arcturus, (Br.,) White, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. H. D. Laughton, Carver, Gonaives, with logwood to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Spokane, Loper, Eastport 7 ds., with plaster to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Lignola, Tracy, Gouldsboro, 10 ds., with plaster to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. R. H. Duncan, Lovell, Eastport 10 ds., with laths and plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ann Denman, Babb, Jonesport 4 ds., with laths and plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Caroline Stone, Chase, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ivy Green, (Br.,) Johnson, Cornwallis 10 ds., with potatoes to Jacob Walton.

Schr. Worth, Allen, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Heiene, (Br.,) Roberts, Aschwall, March 26, with hides, &c., to Panama R. R. Co. Has been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost jibboom, &c.

Schr. Ann D., Markham, Georgetown 4 ds., with naval stores to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Florence, (of New-Haven,) Woodhouse, [illegible] St. Jago, 14 ds., with hides, &c., to Sikes & Oliver.

Schr. Mary Brewer, (of Castine,) ——, [illegible] with logwood to master.

Schr. La Plata, (of Franklin,) Hutchings, [illegible], April 11, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Johanna, Newton, Guayama, P. R., [illegible] sugar, &c., to De Forrest & Co.

Schr. Yankee, Pearson, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. B. F. Sparks, (of Provincetown,) [illegible] Haytien April 14, with logwood, &c., to [illegible] Greaves.

Schr. Hannibal, (of Bangor,) Wentworth, [illegible] R., with sugar to master. [illegible] Wutts, for New-Orleans. April 20, lat. [illegible] barks under short sail, stg. S. W.

Schr. Tiger, (of Hampden,) Curtis, [illegible] N. C., with molasses to Southworth & Son.

Schr. George, (Br.,) ——, [illegible] S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Wm. [illegible], Smith, [illegible] &c., to Brunson & Talman.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola [illegible], with cotton and hides to Ralph Post.

Schr. James House, [illegible], Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston, to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. J. B. Blecker, Stone, Boston.

Schr. C. G. Farnsworth, Gray, Bangor, laths to master.

Schr. Elmira, Rogers, Providence for Albany.

Schr. Wreath, Perry, Columbia, with shad.

Schr. Lion, Edwards, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Alvarado, ——, Saco, with heading.

Schr. J. R. Jewett, ——, Westport, with [illegible].

Schr. S. P. Allen, Baker, Richmond, to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Julia Maria, ——, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Lynch, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. J. B. Munroe, Hudson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Lexington, Colby, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. Hudson, Rowe, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. Pacomtuck, Tarr, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. Wm. Woodbury, Higgins, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sea Lion, Savage, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Melbourne, Hunt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Joseph Farwell, Packer, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Tracy, Newport.

Schr. Chieftain, Rowan, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Pawtucket, Ross, Rondout for Boston.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Propeller Delaware, Cope, Philadelphia 30 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Thomas Sparks, Green, Philadelphia.

Propeller Westernport, Berry, Portland.

Propeller Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia.

Propeller Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Propeller Ironsides, Vandiver, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg.

Memoranda.

(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.)

KEY WEST, April 24.—The submarine divers that have been employed at the wreck of the ship Isaac Allerton have abandoned the job, and will leave to-morrow for Tortugas and Cedar Keys, to save property said to have been lost at each place.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 1—Arr. ships Daniel Elliott, Robinson, Calcutta; Leader, Tarr, Mobile.
Sailed—Bremen steamer Hansa, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

April 16, Donna Maria, bearing E. 10 miles, Br. schr. Inkermann, from Kingston for Halifax, 3 ds out. Same day, exchanged signals with schr. Central America, bd. S.

April 27, lat. 36 54, lon. —, J. W. Drake, (of Columbia,) bound S.

April 29, lat. 38 44, lon. 72 12, schr. [illegible] from Providence for Baltimore, 11 ds. out.

April 30, lat. 40, lon. 73 14, was seen brig [illegible], [illegible] stg. S.

[illegible]

At Cape Haytien, April 14, brig Lucretia, [illegible], for Boston; [illegible], Eben Thayer, [illegible], Apollo, Tuttle, for New-York.

[illegible]

[illegible] It [illegible] Circulars may be obtained at [illegible] & CO., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
O. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

[illegible] PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY, under the direction of Mesdames A. A. Roux [illegible] New-York.—French is [illegible] of the family, while thorough instruction is given in all the branches of a sound and liberal English education. Circulars will be sent on application. References: Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Provis. Bishop, New-York; [illegible] Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Gen. W. B. Burnet [illegible] Sing Sing; Rev. W. [illegible] E. Churchill, Esq., Sing Sing; O. B. Maurice, [illegible] Sing Sing.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, GOSHEN, N. Y.—The Summer term of this Boarding School [illegible] Tuesday, April 28. Goshen is directly [illegible] of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and [illegible] ride from this City; the location of the [illegible] very pleasant and healthy. Expense for board [illegible] in all common and higher English branches, [illegible] per year, or $60 per quarter in advance. Circulars, [illegible] a view of the Institute buildings, can be obtained of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, [illegible] of IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 [illegible]

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., [illegible] May 7. Board, washing and tuition in [illegible] branches, $130 per year. This school is [illegible] Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. [illegible] No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals.
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 28 to the 5th, and from April 30 to May [illegible] Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st. The students will leave (in charge of one of the principals) by the [illegible] boat, from the foot of Franklin-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. [illegible] washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. [illegible] Next term commences April 27, number of [illegible] limited to 25. This school is situated on a large [illegible] commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE PAVILLION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., Rev. T. BIRD and J. BIRD, [illegible] Principals, opened on the 7th of May. This is [illegible] Family School, finely situated in the suburbs of [illegible] The number is limited to twenty. Cards left at [illegible] E. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Maiden-lane, [illegible] from one of the Principals now in [illegible]

SEND YOUR BOYS TO ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal [illegible] S. A. SWIFT, B. A., a graduate of Yale [illegible] Principal; only six hours by railroad. [illegible] with full particulars, apply to FARMER [illegible] No. 4 Cortlandt-st.; WATKINSON & [illegible] No. 39 Nassau-st., or address the [illegible]

[illegible]WOOD, L. I.—FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—JAMES L. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL.—Accommodates parents who wish a healthy [illegible] where they can easily and freely look after [illegible] of their sons. Access—Steamboat Lookout [illegible] foot of Beekman-st., 4 times daily. First [illegible]

[illegible] BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY [illegible] experience as a teacher will receive [illegible] at Blazing Star, N. J., opposite [illegible] Daily communication with New-York [illegible] steamboat. Persons going abroad will find this [illegible] home for their children. For reference and [illegible] Miss ARROWSMITH, Woodbridge, N. J.

[illegible]—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT [illegible] the details of accounts may attain at [illegible] Commercial College, No. 289 Broadway, a [illegible] of double entry in the short space of [illegible] Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and 7 [illegible] Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as [illegible] "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated."

[illegible] INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY [illegible] school for boys. The next term of this [illegible] on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. [illegible] may be had by addressing either of the Principals [illegible] N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY,

[illegible]—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC, &c.—The Summer term of DOLBEAR'S [illegible] Academy will commence on Monday, May [illegible] and men will be practically prepared for [illegible] of business in a short time. Two five-dollar [illegible] vacant; book-keeping $10. Apply early [illegible]

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—G. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of [illegible] College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence [illegible] Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore [illegible] MORRIS, No. 252 4th-av., New-York.

A[illegible] HALL—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The [illegible] semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session [illegible] Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—WANTED—By the widow and daughters of a clergyman, residing at No. 21 Horatio-st., two little girls to board and educate in the English branches and music. They will be affectionately cared for, and may enjoy all the comforts of a happy home. Terms reasonable. References unexceptionable.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 20th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.
REID & HOFFMANN.

[illegible] INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDING school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, [illegible] WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and [illegible] STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR [illegible], CONN.—Miss H. BUCKINGHAM, Principal.—The Summer term will commence on [illegible] in May, and continue two sessions of [illegible] Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 260 West 23d-st., Boerman Terrace. References—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; [illegible] Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; [illegible] New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE [illegible] YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. [illegible] commences May 4. Circulars [illegible] at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY [illegible] N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. R. [illegible] & PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS [illegible] from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and Female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 6. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, [illegible], Connecticut.—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 20th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $200 a year. Next session will begin May 5. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, [illegible] No. 250 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S school will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 300 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 58 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school, for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ATTENTION.—CADETS OF THE SCIENTIFIC and Military Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J., assemble on board the steamer Thomas Hunt, foot of Robinson-st., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for duty.
E. S. SCHENICK, Principal.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suiting for life and needing no change. [illegible] FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—[illegible] FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front [illegible] all modern improvements [illegible] Also [illegible] by [illegible] feet [illegible] Also lots on the [illegible] corner of 3d-av. and [illegible]-st., 25 feet by 100 feet each. Terms liberal. Price low for the above property. Inquire at No. 220 East 31st-st., or G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 19th-st., near avenue [illegible] formerly occupied as a hat factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. The property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to E. COTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE dock privilege at Turtle Bay on the East River, also 6 lots adjacent on the Boulevard; also 16 lots next west of the lot, &c.—all between 46th and 47th sts.; also 6¼ acres of land, the best site for a summer residence, near High Bridge; also pew No. 11, in St. Thomas' Church. Apply to P. T. WOODBURY, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL 4-story brown stone front house, No. 20 Madison-av., corner 29th-st.; lot 25 feet front by 98 feet deep; the house, which covers the whole lot, is well calculated for a hotel or school. Apply to P. D'HERVILLY, No. 10 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE TWO VERY desirable houses 330 and 332 West 24th-st., two stories and basements, with 28 feet court yards, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, including gas fixtures. Rent, $650. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE improved property (unincumbered), valued $42,000—well situated; will be exchanged for a plot of Brooklyn lots. The lots must be eligibly located. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st., basement, under Commonwealth Bank.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 8 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 2 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FORDHAM.—EIGHT LOTS, BEAUTIFULLY situated on high ground, each 50x125 feet, with a front on three avenues, ten minutes' walk from Tremont or Fordham dépôt, enclosed with a picket fence. For sale cheap. Inquire at No. 287 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE, or a good business, &c., either one or two houses in this City, or a fine waterpower, mills, &c. Apply to owner, D. ELSTON, No. 33 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two of the row of houses in 58d-st., 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100, 3 story, basement and cellar brick and brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements. Also, house in 41st st., 60 feet west of 7th-av., north side 20x40 feet, white marble and brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st., or to J. H. JONES, No. 72 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Dépôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Dépôt.

## HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 2 parlors, 2 bedrooms and 2 pantries. Also, the back basement and pantry and under-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two pantries on the third floor of No. 823 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. It is pleasantly situated, has a large yard and court-yard, and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to RICHARD L. CROOK, No. 60 Wall-st., Room No. 5, or to JOHN L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, VERY LOW, several handsome brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, in highly respectable neighborhoods. Also, several good houses and in good order, from $250 to $600. Inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 511 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or at No. 16 Nassau-st., room No. 11, New-York.

TO LET—PART OF A THREE-STORY BASEMENT first class house, with range, furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $300; taken in board, if desired. No other family in house. Location, East Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises, No. 117 South 4th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE CONTAINING 8 rooms, cellar and furnace, with 3 lots of ground laid out and fenced in, and a large stable, on the corner of Madison-av. and Tompkins-st., Brooklyn, not far from the Fulton-av. cars dépôt. Rent cheap. Inquire at No. 115 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS, Lectures, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., the large room on the first floor of the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Dimensions 124x50 feet. Ceiling 20 feet high. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY AND basement brown stone house in 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Rent, $1,300. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL,
No. 1,199 Broadway, next to southwest cor. 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT house No. 171 West 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent, $850.
RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,199 Broadway,
Next to southwest corner 34th-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, for the Summer and Autumn, a handsomely-furnished, commodious cottage, with carriage house attached, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to A. H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR and basement of the new and well-lighted brick building on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., 30x80, where steam power can be used and let to advantage. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE IN BROADWAY, near Warren-st. Inquire at the office of PRINCE'S Protean Fountain Penn, No. 260 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE GENTEEL two-story and attic house, No. 55 6th-av., consisting of front and back rooms; two attic rooms and back basement, will be let low to a small, genteel family.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL cottage house at Ravenswood, Long Island, near steamboat landing. For particulars, &c., inquire at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 424 3d-av.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—TWO stories of a brick work-shop and lumber shed, No. 93 [illegible] 18th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 303 3d-av., to a small genteel family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON MODERATE terms, if to a small, careful family, for six months, from the 1st of May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW hotel on new Bowery, near James-st., containing fifty rooms, stores, basements, vaults and all the modern improvements. For terms, inquire of the owner, on the premises, daily, at 10 in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

$275.—TO LET—PART OF THREE-STORY house No. 3 Washington Terrace, Hoboken, within two minutes' walk from the ferries. The premises are in fine order, having been recently painted. Gas, bath, &c. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE SECOND AND third stories of No. 371 Broadway, separately or together. Immediate possession given. E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—JOHN-STREET.—THE FIRST floor, basement and under-cellar of the store No. 93 John-st. Rent $800. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY—TO LET THE SECOND AND third stories of No. 371 Broadway. Apply to E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 1[illegible] EAST 22D-ST.; rent $300, and taxes. Inquire of H. BEER, No. 1[illegible] 23d st., near 3d-av.

GEORGE F. HAWKES, MANUFACTURER of Gold Pens, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York, offers to the trade and the public his pens, unrivaled for their fineness of texture, smoothness of point, and beauty of shape. Pens at retail from 50 cents to $8, with silver holders from $1 to $8, gold holders and pens from $2 to $20. Sent by mail to any part of the United States. Agents wanted.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Inclose the pen and 30 cents in Post-Office stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned, postpaid.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal dépôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 236 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A 2-story house and 31 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 150 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 300 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Grenoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 367 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City of New-York, eligibly located, and not surpassed for river and landscape scenery, within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is new and finished in the modern style; about three acres of first-rate land; fruit and forest trees well arranged. The said property will be sold low for cash or will be exchanged for good productive City property. Terms liberal. For further particulars address COTTAGE, Box 2,381 lower Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY of the late JOHN ARCHER, deceased, situated in the village of Terrytown, containing about 2 1-6 acres, with a good and convenient dwelling house, fruit, &c.; also a number of building lots lying in said village and in the village of Irving. If the above property is not sold by the 6th of May next, it will, on that day, be offered at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises. By order of the heirs.
A. D. ARCHER.
TARRYTOWN, April 25, 1857.
For information, apply to DANIEL O. ARCHER, No. 333 Washington-st., where a map may be seen.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A beautiful cottage residence, on the banks of the Hudson at Newburg. The building will be completed on 1st May; built with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water; hot air furnace; gas, bath-rooms, &c. The house commands an unobstructed view of the Bay and Highlands; its delightful scenery is unsurpassed. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad and steamboat landing, by which communication is had with the City at almost all hours of the day. Apply to BAUGHAN & BROWN, Builders, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye Neck, 28 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the dépôt and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3¼ acres of ground, well stocked with all kind of fruit, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, out-buildings, &c. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING—A commodious house, recently built, and nine acres of land. The place is within a few minutes' drive of the dépôt; overlooks the river; for healthiness and beauty of location is unsurpassed. More land may be had if necessary. If sold, a large part of the purchase money *may remain on mortgage.* Apply to THOS SMULL, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York, or C. F. MAURICE, Esq., Sing Sing.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 38x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

TO LET, NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A neat, comfortable and commodious cottage, partly furnished, with or without 30 acres of land, stable, fruit, &c., about a mile and a half from the railroad dépôt at Morristown, and for healthfulness, beauty of situation, coolness through the Summer, pure air, good water and entire freedom from musquitoes is unsurpassed. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. B. O. CANFIELD, at Morristown, or to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY residence, furnished beautifully, situated on the shore near New-London, with ten acres fronting the bay. Also, a handsome large store with an old established and profitable trade; a large stone dock, chartered ferry, boats, &c. Inquire of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st., or of Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

NEW COTTAGE TO LET—ON THE HUDSON River, south of Yonkers, five minutes' walk from Riverdale Station, Hudson River Railroad. Fine scenery and agreeable neighborhood; sixteen rooms, and about two acres of ground. Apply on the premises to Dr. BETTNER, or to JAS. E. BETTNER, Mansion House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, ONLY 45 minutes' ride from New York, and 5 minutes' walk from the Brick Church Station, a new, large and convenient house; it is heated by a furnace, has water in the first and second stories, speaking-tubes, &c. Price, $5,000—terms easy. Call on or address T. G. FRENCH, No. 153 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 206 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON River, a valuable country seat, with superior water privileges, abundance of fruit, healthy situation, scenery unparalleled. The same may be rented furnished for six months or a year, or can be had for one or two years without furniture. Address S. A., Box No. 2,749 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about 9 miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information, apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office No. 24, or of A. ROBINSON, Yonkers.

KING'S BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Consisting of a modern two-story and basement house, (hot and cold water bath, &c.) carriage-house, ice house, (full of ice,) and other outbuildings, and about an acre of land, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, grape-vine, strawberries, &c. Price $4,500. Apply to A. LYON, No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER property about New-York, for $4,500 cash—a house, barn and sixteen lots, with fruit, flowers and shrubbery; four miles east—on Long Island. Omnibuses and railroad handy. Inquire of
PARK BENJAMIN, No. 47 7th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, first class, one hour's ride from the City, by railroad, and one half mile distant from the dépôt. Scenery unsurpassed; garden, fruit, carriage-house, stables, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 184 Pearl st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE banks of the Hudson, at Dobbs' Ferry, consisting of good house and 4 acres of land, with fruit, &c., &c.; grounds beautifully laid out and views very fine. Rent to a good tenant low. Inquire at No. 219 Pearl st.

A COTTAGE TO LET—In one of the most healthy, elevated and beautiful situations on Staten Island, commanding an extensive view of the ocean, bay and City of New-York, near ferry. Inquire of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st., or of Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor place.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., TWO desirable dwelling houses, large lots, fruit, good water, and every other convenience desirable. For particulars inquire of F. C. WAGNER, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED—one of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., for six or twelve months. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS P. ROSSITER, No. 1 Bond-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL cottage in the country, 2½ hours ride from New-York. Apply to S. PAUL, No. 14 Wall-st., room No. 7.

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FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FARM containing about 60 acres, located about a mile from the centre of the village. The lands are rolling timber and meadow on the low ground. There is a never failing spring of water on the place. The high grounds command a beautiful view of the Loantica valley, and there is every facility for making an elegant country residence. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 306 Broadway, second floor, room No. 6, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.
LEWIS THOMAS.

FOR SALE—TEN AND A HALF ACRES OF land situated at Clifton, Staten Island, near the residences of W. C. Pickersgill and Mortimer Livingston, Esqs. The land is elevated and commands a beautiful view of the lower Bay, the Highlands of Neversink and the Jersey shore. Address Box No. 1,435 Post-Office.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, between Broome and 14th sts., not above the second floor, that will accommodate from fifty to a hundred persons, with convenient seats, for public worship once on the Sabbath—morning preferred. Inquire, personally or by letter, at the office of the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, No. 213 (New) Canal-st.

WANTED—A SMALL DETACHED COTTAGE in Brooklyn, with some grounds well shaded, partly furnished, including carpets. For further particulars, address Mrs. WARDELL, Lafayette-av., 2d west of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, on second or third floor; modern conveniences; suitable for a small family without children; below 14th-st. Address H. L. S., with terms, *Daily Times* Office.

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TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The new buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BORKE, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 36x42, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

## REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY
Has removed to No. 27 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DE LAMANO, DECORATIVE Artist, has removed from his old stand, No. 4[illegible] Broadway to No. 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., where he will have increased facilities for carrying on the general house decorating in Fresco, Oil, Encaustic, Paper Hangings, House Painting, &c.
DE LAMANO, No. 633 Broadway.

JOHN DAVOL HAS REMOVED TO NO. 100 John-st., near Cliff-st.
Also, the office and agency of the New York and Brooklyn Brass Company, removed to the same place.

REMOVAL.—C. E. SCOFIELD, TREASURER OF the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, has removed from No. 63 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st. 2d-story.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

REMOVAL.—E. B. MASON & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 63 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

REMOVAL.—PAPER WAREHOUSE.—BULKLEY BROTHERS CO. have removed to Nos. 55 Beekman and 65 Ann sts.

REMOVAL.—BISHOP & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 63 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 67,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 28, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

## AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers one of the best fertilizers, as well as the cheapest substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address
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SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb, 10-lb, 15-lb., and 20-lb, bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES VERY LOW.—This subscriber, in business in Wall st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.
Fine gold lepine and detached lever watches.
Gold hunting case English patent levers, full jeweled.
Splendid Jules Jurgensen watches.
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Richly engraved and chased watches for ladies.
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Also, all other descriptions of gold and silver watches at all prices.
All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches exchanged. GEORGE C. ALLEN,
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Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the remedies or cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately, on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Also acquiring to the public genuine European preparations and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] cure [illegible] thing on earth that will really cure the [illegible] [illegible] system [illegible] Beware of [illegible] Dr. HUNTER has removed. [illegible]

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SAMUEL B. FAY, General [illegible]

CANCERS [illegible] WITHOUT [illegible] CAL OPERATION OR DRUGS [illegible] [illegible] warranted to cure. No charge for consultation. Call or address J. H. BARRINGER, No. 179 Broadway, Room No. 28, New-York.

DR. RALPH—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured without painful operation, [illegible] tions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 704 Broadway, corner of 10th st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office, No. 63 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

## DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps.—Dr. E. E. RICHMOND, Dentist, No. 663 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and to prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 2[illegible])
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—R. F. DEGRAAF, Nos. [illegible] and 468 Pearl-st., and No. 100 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety of Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $200, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradles; also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware rooms, Nos. [illegible] and 40 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. R. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT AND BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S NEW Case warerooms 44 Chatham-st., and 97 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, memorandum and time books, inks, pencils, cards, envelopes, [illegible] &c. and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

K. HAISER & L. FIRSCH.—DECORATIVE Painters in Oil, Encaustic and Distemper Colors, No. 163½ Nassau-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—The attention of those in want of superb rosewood furniture, with costly and magnificent household arrangements, is invited to the sale to be made THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing the entire elegant furniture of the house, which will fully meet the wants of those who are desirous of purchasing first-class furniture and chaste and classic works of art. The sale will be positive and peremptory, without regard to weather, and the immediate removal of the goods imperative. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Furniture consists in part of 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, of the most gorgeous description; ormolu chandeliers, brocade and lace curtains, rich velvet and royal Wilton carpets throughout the house; splendid full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark; full marble top étagères, with carved and plate glass fronts; rich satin-covered Turkish and reception chairs, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; magnificent lady's secretary and escritoire, two full suites of elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade, both made to order, with slip covers; one full suit in medallion tapestry, with elegant parlor furniture of every description; rich China vases and mantel ornaments, with a magnificent collection of paintings, statuary and parlor decorations. Also, the entire elegant dining-room, library and chamber furniture, in rosewood and oak; superior bureaus, bedsteads, cheval glass, wardrobes, all made by Ponsot; over 20 elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rich shades to 28 windows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, French chairs, Voltaire and invalid chairs, clocks, girandoles; parlor furniture en suite, covered in silk velvet; magnificent carved oak extension table, made to order for $300; with silver-ware, rich China cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, and elegant dining-room furniture of every description, with a great variety of everything useful and ornamental in the housekeeping line not mentioned in this advertisement. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Full descriptive catalogues will be at the house early on the morning of sale.

WM. M. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—WM. M. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property of N. McGraw, situated on the corner of 5th-st. and Railroad-av., in Morrisania Village, directly opposite, and within 50 feet of the depot, embracing the following buildings, viz.: One large and elegant 3-story and basement building, now occupied by H. Durell as a hotel; one 2-story barn and sheds; one 1½-story building, occupied as a drinking-office; one large and commodious 3-story and basement building, known as "Morrisania Hall," occupied for stores, public meetings, lodges, societies, &c.; one 2-story building occupied for offices; one brick 2½-story dwelling-house, in the rear of same, with oven, suitable for a baker; also, two neat dwelling-houses on Franklin-av., near 5th-st.; also, a number of very handsome building lots. The above property is decidedly the most valuable and desirable property to be found north of 45th-st., being located in the most prominent and business part of the village, which contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The sale will be positive, and offers a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, 15 per cent. on the 1st July; 75 per cent. on the improved property can remain 3 and 5 years; on the unimproved 1 and 2 years. For particulars and maps, apply at No. 455 Broadway, or on the premises.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.—By GEORGE NICHOLS (salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st.)—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his rooms, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, a large stock of valuable watches, jewelry, diamonds, amounting in value to over $30,000, all of which are most positively to be sold to pay advances made on the stock, without reserve to the highest bidders. Among the stock are 700 fine gold and silver watches in single and hunting cases; also, diamond pins and rings, 6,000 pennyweights of fine gold, centre vest chatelaine and guard chains, splendid sets of cameo, gold stone and mosaic brooch and ear-drops, &c., necklaces and bracelets, a fine assortment for gents' wear of sleeve buttons, studs and sleeve links, and other fine gold jewelry, &c. The attention of dealers is particularly called to this sale, as the stock cannot fail to give every satisfaction. Terms—All sums under $500, cash; over $500, 4 months; over $1,000, 6 months' credit for approved notes satisfactory to the sellers.

THOS. VERNON, Auctioneer, Store No. 18 Spruce-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—SUPREME COURT.—Elizabeth Clarke, Administratrix, &c., of Samuel L. Clarke, deceased, vs. John Clarke and others, defendants.—The undersigned having been appointed by order of the Court receiver in the above entitled action, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on TUESDAY NEXT, May 5, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 378 8th-av., corner of 28th-st., all the goods contained and being on said premises, consisting of dry goods, silks, delaines, prints, calicoes, linens, sheetings, shirtings, muslins, laces, embroideries, white goods, &c., &c., together with carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, &c. Also, a fine lot of furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, dressing and other bureaus, &c., &c.

FRED'K L. VULTE, Receiver, &c.

Dated New-York, April 30, 1857.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TUNIS MORRELL WILL sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve, a large quantity of [illegible] counter [illegible] for restaurant, &c., at No. [illegible] Broadway. Also, a large and choice variety of trees, &c., for gardens and yards. At 11, handsome furniture, rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings, mirrors, spring, hair, moss and husk mattresses; fancy goods, silver-plated table ware, &c.; a general stock of first class housekeeping articles, new and second-hand, which must be sold—an object to buyers. N. B.—Every convenience on hand to serve buyers to advantage.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the northwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 55 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 80 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in Evening Post. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 187 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 31 Liberty-st.

E. E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. E. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesrooms No. 65 Nassau-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of second-hand furniture, comprising piano-forte, carpets, mirrors, parlor and chamber suites, office furniture, general assortment of household furniture, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, hair mattresses and paillasses, oil paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, and worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA SALE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on MONDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 250 lots assorted hardware, on a credit; also, to close a concern, part of a stock of hardware, comprising an excellent assortment for jobbers and retailers; also, an entire retail stock, by order of executors; also, an invoice of brass and Britannia spittoons, candlesticks, ladles, glue-pots, copper tea-kettles, [illegible] and covers, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSE FURNITURE AUCTION SALE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, MONDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 404 Greenwich-st., next to Vestry-st., an assortment of good parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, bought last January; in part three-ply and ingrain carpets, best mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, bureaus, extension table, pier table and glass, crockery, China and glass; large cooking stove, cost $44. Cash sale, and deposit required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

IN THE GREAT SALE OF PICTURES, to take place on TUESDAY, May 5, for account of Messrs. Goupil & Co., and others, by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at their Galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., will be found five exceedingly beautiful and valuable specimens of the late Thomas Cole, N. A. They are the only ones there are for sale, and comprise three small pictures, his only water color and a pencil sketch.

The collection is now on exhibition.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY next, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 13 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the furniture in said house, consisting of looking glasses, Brussels carpets, sofas, bedsteads, paintings, &c., being a complete assortment.

W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petunias, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORNER of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, MONDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., a miscellaneous assortment of second-hand furniture, from families removing—bedsteads, chairs, tables, refrigerators, stoves, &c., &c.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE ON MONDAY, MAY 4—AT 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Myrtle-av. and Pearl-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, centre and side tables, chairs, bureaus, settees, stools, bedsteads and bedding, carpets and oil-cloths, washstands, mirrors, hat stands, desks, &c.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE STOCK OF wines of the Carlton House will be positively sold THIS MORNING, May 2, at 11 A. M., at the Carlton House. They consist, in part, of fine old Madeiras, sherries, ports, brandies, fine old Bourbon and Scotch whiskey, &c.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE SALE OF furniture of the Carlton House will positively take place on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., at the Carlton House.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State's interest in property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—IN PATERSON, N. J., will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857, the remainder of the Passaic Falls lots, delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, in the city of Paterson, within 15 minutes' walk to the New-York and Erie Railroad Dépôt, having eleven trains each way daily, and being only 30 to 40 minutes' run from Jersey City. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of S. B. CHISWELL, Auctioneer, Paterson, where maps and a description of the property may be obtained.

PATERSON, April 28, 1857.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of SANDS & WILLS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.

(Signed.) SAMUEL S. SANDS,
New-York, May 1, 1857. A. J. WILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business at No. 68 Wall-st.

(Signed.) SAMUEL S. SANDS,
New-York, May 1, 1857. E. B. AYMAR.

The subscriber will continue the stock brokerage business on his own account at the office of the late firm of SANDS & WILLS, No. 68 Wall-st., and offers his services to his friends for the purchase and sale of stocks and other securities at the Brokers' Board. (Signed.)

New-York, May 1, 1857. A. J. WILLS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between MORRIS L. SAMUEL & EDWIN M. DUNN, under the name, style and firm of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation.

MORRIS L. SAMUEL, of the late firm, will continue the business of Commission Merchant and the importation of Watches as usual, on his own account.

MORRIS L. SAMUEL.

New-York, No. 73 Nassau-st., April 28, 1857.

EDWIN M. DUNN will continue the business of Commission Merchant and importation of Watches as usual, at No. 73 Nassau-st. EDWIN M. DUNN.

New-York, April 28, 1857.

CHARLES W. WHARTON RETIRES FROM the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., this day; the remaining partners settle the affairs of the old firm, and continue the business under the title of DAVIS, BURTON & CO.

E. M. DAVIS,
C. W. WHARTON,
J. P. BURTON,
JOHN DURBOROW,
HENRY EARLE,
New-York, May 1, 1857. G. W. STEINBRENNER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SCOTT & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

ALEXANDER M. L. SCOTT,
MATTHIAS CLARK.

New-York, May 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—The dry goods business will be continued at the same place by the subscriber.

MATTHIAS CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—BENJAMIN F. BARRETT has this day retired from the copartnership of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., and JOHN CATLIN (late President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company) and DIGBY V. BELL (late of Chicago) have been admitted as partners in the firm, which continues to transact a general Banking and Brokerage business, under the same name and style of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF WM. T. JENNINGS & CO. having been dissolved by mutual consent the undersigned will continue the business of wholesale and retail clothing at the old location, No. 231 Broadway, 2d door above Astor House.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO.

W. T. JENNINGS,
JAS. T. PETTUS,
R. F. ROBINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING FORMED A copartnership under the name of CORWIN & READ, for the transaction of the iron foundry business, have taken the premises known as the Jay-street Foundry, corner of Water and Jay sts., where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, which may be entrusted to their charge. GEO. W. CORWIN,
BROOKLYN, May 1, 1857. WM. READ.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL, and will continue the iron foundry business at Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Hamersley-st., formerly carried on by the late firm of MERKLEE & NICHOL. JOHN NICHOL,
New-York, May 1, 1857. G. B. BILLERWELL.

## PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1857.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.—PROPOSALS SEALED AND INDORSED.—Proposals for freight to Hong Kong will be received at this office until 12 o'clock SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, 1857, for the transportation of 2,800 barrels, more or less, of Government Stores from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York, to the United States Naval Store Keeper at Hong Kong, in China, or the senior naval officer present. The offers must state the price asked per barrel, without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel, or two half barrels of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried-apples, pickles, sugar, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar, or whisky, will be considered and paid for as a barrel, whether it be a whisky barrel or a barrel of smaller capacity. All other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5½ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain, and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels the fifths will be deducted. No primage to be allowed. Six fair weather working lay days to be allowed at each of the ports of New-York and Hong Kong, for taking in and discharging cargo. Payments to be made by any Navy Agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder and designated in the charter party within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must stand A No. 1, and be a first-class clipper ship, and pass the usual inspection by such persons as may be appointed by the Commandant at the Yard at Brooklyn, and be at the Yard on or before the 20th day of May next, ready to receive her cargo, and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Department will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest. And if the vessel shall not sail (wind and weather permitting) within five days after the Government Stores are placed on board and the bills of lading signed, there shall be deducted from the freight money a sum equal to the amount demanded as demurrage for each and every delay in sailing beyond the said five days.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and nowhere else), until the 19th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the coal and wood required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter—say 1,800 tons of coal, 1,500 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the committee, and delivered in the bins at the several school-houses.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size and stove size.

The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered, properly sawed, split and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less than 3 inches in diameter.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet solid measure, for pine and for oak, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each load.

The wood will be inspected and measured by the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said coal and wood to be delivered at the [illegible] follows: two-thirds of the quantity of [illegible] of May to the 20th of July, and [illegible] required by the committee; two-thirds of [illegible] coal from the 20th of July to the 1st of October, 1857, and the remainder as required by the committee. Said contract to be binding until the 1st of May, 1858.

Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS BOESE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO., CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS, No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 120 miles of iron water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given.

WELLES & CO.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE FURNISHED.—The premises consist of a good house, 24 feet front, with barn and 4 acres of land attached; is situated close to the water; there is fine bathing within two rods of the house, and good harbor for boats; situated within two miles of the Stamford Dépôt, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and is a splendid location for Summer boarding. Possession immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., or to WM. A. CUMMING, corner 10th-av. and 24th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 110 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

P. P. FLAGLER.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick building, 25x50 feet, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, an engine (fifteen horse-power) and boiler, both in complete running order. For particulars, inquire on the premises No. 348 West 19th-st.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—T. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depot No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.

THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.

THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.

A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

## FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, [illegible]
No. 39 William-st., [illegible]
STOCK, BOND, [illegible]

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and style, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York, April 1, 1857. late of No. 68 Wall-st.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. B. TURNEY, Lecompton. JAMES T. BIRCH,

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| France, | Holland, | Portugal, | Germany, |
| Great Britain, | Belgium, | Switzerland, | Russia, |
| Ireland, | Spain, | Italy, | Sweden, |

ALSO ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, Alexandria, | Cairo, |
| Beyroot, | Jerusalem, | &c. &c. |

Office in New-York, No. 9 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 ₩ cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 5 ₩ cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA)—New-York, April 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 5th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 27, 1857.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND dollars ($156,000) of the 7 per cent. bonds of the late The Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1853, payable May 1, 1857, will be paid at maturity by this Company, at the Banking-House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the surrender of such Bonds by the respective holders thereof.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New-York, April 25, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—THAT A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 39 South-st., on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of May next. By order of the Trustees. A. G. BENSON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—New-York, April 28, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 HANOVER-STREET.—New-York, April 28, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order. J. R. BULKLEY, President.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on 1st of May on the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds of this Company, and on the Second Mortgage bonds of the BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on or after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st.

C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, New-York, (room No. 9,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

New-York, April 21, 1857. R. W. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCK SALE.—H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH will sell on TUESDAY NEXT, May 5, at the board of Brokers, in the city of New-York, twenty-eight shares of the capital stock of the New-York Gas Light Company, belonging to the estate of Julia Bliss, deceased.—By order of CHARLES A. MAY, public administrator.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, New-York, April 14, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class improved property in New-York City in one sum, or in sums of $2,000 or $3,000. Apply to JAMES C. RICE, Attorney, &c., No. 44 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED—ON bond and mortgage, by a responsible party on first-class improved City property. Apply to A. M. LYONS, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 11 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK wanted. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st.

## DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 56 William-st.—New-York, April 10, 1857.—A dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, ending April 1, has this day been declared payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 20th and open on the 26th instant. By order of the Board.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, New-York, April 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5½ per cent. payable to the stockholders in stock on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—April 28, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. to 1st prox.

JOHN STEPHENS, Cashier.

## BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, APRIL 25, 1857.—The ILION BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the BOWERY BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 8th, inclusive. Per order of the Board.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

New-York, May 1, 1857.

THE PARK BANK.—ELECTION.—THE Annual Election for twenty-three Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House No. 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, May 4, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

## INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in the City.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph Walker, | Joseph Lawrence, | Edward Haight, |
| Wm. T. Mott, | Jas. G. Garner, | Sam. G. Pearson, |
| John Halsey, | Richd. P. Bruff, | Wm. Birdsall, Jr., |
| Edward Wood, | J. B. Wyman, | Wm. H. Hussey, |
| Robert L. Case, | Lloyd Willets, | D. Cromwell, Jr., |
| Wm. Donaldson, | E. J. Donnell, | Chas. E. Parker, |
| Edwd. Merritt, | John R. Willis, | John D. Warren, |
| Henry Barrow, | Smith Lawrence, | Edwd. Cromwell, |
| Geo. R. Grinnell, | John Allen, | Matthew Mitchell, |
| R. M. Whitlock, | E. Lindley Murray, | Wm. A. Butler, |
| Geo. H. Bever, | E. W. Corlies, | S. T. Valentine, |
| Claudius Ely, | Wm. M. Abbott, | David B. Keeler. |

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 10 WALL-ST.—Cash Capital TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN RANKIN, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL F. HOLMES | Of Bowen, McNamee & Co. |
| ANSON G. PHELPS | Of Phelps, Dodge & Co. |
| CHARLES CHRISTMAS | Of Belmont & Co. |
| GEORGE N. ELLERY | Of Ellery & Gibbons. |
| ALFRED LARGE | Of Lottimer, Large & Co. |
| WALTER S. GRIFFITH | Of Griffith & Co. |
| J. S. T. STRANAHAN | President Atlantic Dock Co. |
| LOWELL HOLBROOK | Of Holbrook, Nelson & Co. |
| ROBERT SOORMAN | Of Sampson & Baldwin. |
| SAMUEL SLOAN | Pres't Hudson River R.R. |
| JOSHUA H. BATES | Of Bates, Taylor & Co. |
| A. B. STRANGE | Of Strange & Brother. |
| C. B. CALDWELL | Of West, Caldwell & Co. |
| W. H. McCONNELL | Of Ely, Bowen & McConnell. |
| JAMES McKAYE | Of Wells, Fargo & Co. |
| S. NELSON DAVIS | Of S. N. Davis & Co. |
| GEORGE W. PARSONS | Of Parsons & Riggs. |
| WILLIAM L. KING | Of Naylor & Co. |
| WILLIAM A. KOBBE | No. 27 William-st. |
| GEORGE BULPIN | No. 361 Broadway. |
| NATHAN LANE | Of Nathan Lane & Co. |
| SOLOMON FREEMAN | Of Freeman & Husted. |
| EBENEZER BEADLESTON | Of Nash & Beadleston. |
| MOSES A. HOPPOCK | Of Hoppock, Mooney & Co. |
| WILLIAM C. BOWERS | Brooklyn. |
| WILLIAM M. NEWELL | Of Frothingham, Newell & Co. |
| HENRY J. BAKER | Of H. J. Baker & Co. |
| GEORGE BARNES | Of Barnes, Lyman & Co. |
| WILLIAM ALLEN | Of Allen, McLean & Bulkley. |
| JOHN ARMSTRONG | Of M. Armstrong & Sons. |
| EDWARD BRIDGE | No. 31 Dey-st. |
| HENRY L. BEEK | Of A. S. Barnes & Co. |
| D. R. STANFORD | No. 301 Broadway. |
| ANDREW COMSTOCK | Of A. & W. S. Comstock. |
| W. D. THOMPSON | Of Mason & Thompson. |

WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Sec'y.

ALEX'R. WILEY, JR., Ass't Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh Laing, | Stuart C. Marsh, | John Penfold, |
| Charles E. Sword, | D. Henry Haight, | Joseph Lawrence, |
| John Compton, | Silas Bronson, | A. R. Eno, |
| Leonardo S. Suarez, | Joseph W. Corlies, | Lawrence Turnure, |
| John Watson, | Wm. K. Strong, | S. T. Nicoll, |
| Samuel Willets, | Noah S. Hunt, | Thomas Small, |
| Geo. Griswold, Jr., | Geo. A. Townsend, | Don A. Cushman, |
| J. H. Ransom, | Alfred Willis, | Sylv'r L. H. Ward, |
| U. J. Smith, | J. S. Boyd, | A. Y. del Valle, |
| Robert M. Bruce, | Henry S. Leverich, | Alve E. Laing. |
| Cor's W. Lawrence, | E. Townsend, | |

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers being determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG,

At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.

A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ABOUT THIRTY PIANOS, OF HALLET, Davis & Co.'s, and Harris Brothers, and other Boston and New-York makers, which will be sold very low. Pianos to let. Second-hand pianos at $30, $60, $75, $100, $150, $175. Great bargains given.

T. S. BERRY, Marble Building,
No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 584 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE'S improved grand diagonal, circular and overstring base scale pianos, offer a large assortment at great bargains, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st.; also, several superior second-hand pianos, cheap.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS moved from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.

Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any Landscape, Letters, or other device required upon them.

They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects. LEE & CO.,
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, BANK VAULTS, DOORS AND FRAMES.—The attention of those interested is respectfully called to Lillie's Impenetrable Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Vaults and Doors, secured by Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks. These articles having been fully tested are undoubtedly the only real security against fire and burglars ever offered the public. For sale by J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND spikes, horse-shoe iron, nail-rods, &c., for sale on favorable terms by the agent of the manufacturers,

MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st.

Parcels for the West, or interior of this State, can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE 12-horse engine and one 12-horse locomotive boiler, both new and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 338 Stanton-st.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK: | | FROM LIVERPOOL: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, Jan. 3 | 1857 | Wednesday, Jan. 7 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Jan. 17 | 1857 | Wednesday, Jan. 21 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Jan. 31 | 1857 | Wednesday, Feb. 4 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Feb. 28 | 1857 | Wednesday, Feb. 18 | 1857 |
| Saturday, March 14 | 1857 | Wednesday, March 4 | 1857 |
| Saturday, April 11 | 1857 | Wednesday, April 1 | 1857 |
| Saturday, May 9 | 1857 | Wednesday, April 29 | 1857 |
| Saturday, May 23 | 1857 | Wednesday, May 27 | 1857 |
| Saturday, June 6 | 1857 | Wednesday, June 10 | 1857 |
| Saturday, June 20 | 1857 | Wednesday, June 24 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 4 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 8 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 18 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 22 | 1857 |

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain BELL, 2,311 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Captain BAKER, 2,300 tons burthen;
ARGO, Captain BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Captain BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. SAND,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston...We'day, April 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York...Wednesday, April 29.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston...Wednesday, May 6.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York...We'day, May 13.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston...Wednesday, May 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

| | |
|---|---|
| In First Cabin, Main Saloon | $130 |
| In First Cabin, Lower Saloon | 110 |
| In Second Cabin | 60 |

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No Parcels received on the day of sailing.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or Freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail June 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ERICSSON, LOWBER, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, T. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin | $130 |
| Second Cabin | 75 |

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 30.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED By EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 50 Wall-st., third floor. Parties unable to visit the office will be waited upon at their residences.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.—EXCURSION TICKETS.—Persons wishing to witness the celebration of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., on the 13th of May next, (being the 250th Anniversary) are informed that tickets will be furnished them to proceed from New-York to Richmond and back by steamer JAMESTOWN for $15—meals included. She will leave New-York on SATURDAY, 9th, at 4 P. M., arrive in Richmond Monday morning, leave there Tuesday afternoon; stop at Jamestown Wednesday morning, 13th May, and remain there till 4 o'clock that afternoon, and reach New-York next evening. For tickets apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, May 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage [illegible]. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE. The new and splendid Steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 4 North River at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this line will not be accountable for goods, unless bills of lading are regularly signed and the value therein expressed.

## FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE.—THE ELEGANT clipper ship GOLDEN HORN, Cox, commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne direct, on TUESDAY, May 5, her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unsurpassed, with special arrangements for the accommodation of families. Immediate application should be made on board, Pier No. 13, foot of Wall-st., or to the officers of the line, MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, pony built, 15 hands high; suitable for any one wanting a good honest beast for either a family or cart; 7 years old and a good traveler; also, a top wagon and harness; will be sold low, as the owner has no use for them. Inquire of S. HALL, No. 94 Charlton-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses. Also, a bay horse and a coupé. They belong to a family going to Europe, and are to be seen at the livery stable Nos. 75 and 77 East 11th-st.

## RAILROADS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] Toledo, forming the [illegible] route to the Great West [illegible] JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 7:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over Night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville, thence to Buffalo.)

Night Express, at 6:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M. (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 4:15; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 6:00 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 12 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 20, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 and [illegible] A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Passenger train 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and Albany at 5 and 10:35 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM BOYD, Plaintiff, against THOMAS M. SOTHER and MARIA, his wife, Lord Robinson, Administrator, &c., of Charles Robinson, deceased, Levi Robinson, Peter Lyons, Ebenezer Smith, Augustus Smith, Richard F. Peck, Freeman Campbell, and Rutherford Moody, Joseph H. Sherwood and William L. Hanford, Samuel Osborne, James G. Towner, George M. Buck, Josiah A. Horsey, Elbridge Mulby and Elsworth Maltby, Henry R. Conckling, Daniel R. Young and Benjamin Palmer, David H. Van Wagner, Joseph W. Bowden, Jacob Kemp, Parvell Cooke, Edward Griffin, William Danforth, Joseph E. Lindsley, John Avila and Jeremiah Mundell, Peter Gilligan, James [illegible], William J. Cooke, John Buddrow, Reuben Fisher and Townsend Jones, William Howard, John Butler and Oliver B. Butler, John J. Wiseman, John S. Noble, John G. Benson, William D. Smith, John H. Butcher, Thomas Reed, Samuel H. Catlin, William W. Walsh, Moses K. Moody, James H. Watson, David S. Quimby, William G. Haggerty, Ogden Haggerty, Arthur T. Jones, Ferdinand Hollande, John G. Gottsberger, James Van Norden, Mary Ann Jessey, the Suffolk Bank, and the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receivers of the Suffolk Bank, William Partridge, Alfred [illegible], Robert Bage, and Hannah Gerald, Executors [illegible] D. Whitney, Executor of the last Will and [illegible] of Thomas J. Gerald, deceased, Defendants.—To GEORGE H. BUCK, one of the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 3, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The amended complaint referred to in the foregoing summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of April, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
ap11-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE HODGES against B. W. SHAWARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, sixteen cents, with interest from the 16th day of October, 1854, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, April 3, 1857. STARR & RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, April 15, 1857.

STARR & RUGGLES,
ap18-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PARMENAS ELMENDORF, of the town of Roxbury, in the County of Delaware, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published March 4, 1857. Creditors to appear before Hon. Amasa Palmer, County Judge of Delaware County, at his office, in the town of Delhi, on the 20th day of May, 1857, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate and he be discharged from his debts.

GORDON & HUGSTON,
m5f-law10wS Delhi, Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH STEERE, late of the City of New-York, Importer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Dey-st., up stairs, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York the 20th day of February, 1857.

m5f-law6mS HENRY NORRIS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT F. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 196 6th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1857.

CYNTHIA S. CAMPBELL,
ja17-law6mS* Administratrix.

## COAL.

COAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS RECEIVING the Peach Orchard, of a quality second to none, which he offers at the lowest market price, recommended from yard or delivered direct from the boats; also, Lehigh, (the genuine article,) from the mines of the Lehigh Company, together with Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel Coal. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 30 William-st.

## PRINTING.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at BUKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

of the City of New-York, against Ap[illegible] requiring the City Funds to pay Counsel to oppose the New Police Commissioners.

*The People, by the Attorney-General of the State, vs. Abraham D. Russell, City Judge.*—An alternative mandamus was granted against the defendant by Judge Roosevelt on Tuesday evening, the object of which was to compel the Judge to act as Police Commissioner under the old law. Judge Russell, it is almost needless to say, is, as City Judge, one of the old Commissioners, and being opposed to the recent attempt to reorganize the Police Department and appointing new Commissioners, he is understood to have refused to recognize its validity, and expressed his determination not to act in conformity with it. The present action was brought, avowedly with the cooperation of Mayor Wood, to instruct the Court now, on eventually, to declare that he was bound to recognize no authority but that of the old Police law, under which, by way of constitutionality, he has refused to sit as a Commissioner.

The mandamus was returnable yesterday (Friday) morning, Mr. O'Conor opposed and said he was ready to go on with the case against the defendant, and was prepared upon a written memorandum of the Attorney-General. Mr. Tilden also appeared for Judge Russell, and requested that the new Commissioners, stated to be engaged in the Salmon Dry Dock case, and desired that the motion be adjourned. After some argument, the case was set down for 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The letter which is addressed to the new Commissioners, and their reply thereto, are as follows:

LETTER FROM THE CITY JUDGE TO THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

TUESDAY, April 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Under the new act, familiarly called the Metropolitan Police bill, certain powers are, or purport to be, granted to you and to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, as a Board of Commissioners to govern the Police of a new and anomalous district specified in said act.

In common with the great mass of my fellow-citizens, I entertain the opinion that that act, in its whole length and breadth, is repugnant to the Constitution of this State, and, by consequence, is absolutely, and in all its parts, void.

The Attorney-General has commenced against you an action, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, for the purpose of obtaining a judgment in the appropriate tribunal, on the question of right involved in this controversy.

That the public interest required this course on their part, I mean can doubt. That the public interest demanded from you the fullest cooperation in bringing the issue thus presented to a prompt decision, is to my mind quite clear.

The counsel for the State have offered you every facility for forwarding this object, and it is quite manifest that, with the greatest convenience to yourselves, you could, if so disposed, obtain a final hearing at a general term of the Supreme Court within a few days.

It is equally clear that a hearing could be had in the Court of Appeals on the first day of its session in June next.

The judgment of that Court would be final, and if in your favor, I will also now object to your assumed official action, including myself, would be obliged to acquiesce.

To my great surprise I learn that, through your counsel, you have declined to accelerate the proceedings, and that you purpose employing your counsel and the time of the Courts in discussions touching the mere forms of procedure, and in struggles to acquire the liberty of acting in an official capacity during the controversy, which you, as defendants, may protract for many months. I deem it important to the public that the disputed question of right as to the exercise of authority by the Police of this City should be promptly decided. My constituents are essentially interested in procuring such a decision; the public, pecuniarily, morally, and as one of their officers directly implicated in the question, it becomes me to do everything in my power toward accomplishing that result.

My personal and official relations to this question afford conclusive reasons for such a course on my part.

The laws in force when the Metropolitan Police bill was passed, charged me with the office and duties of a Police Commissioner of the City of New-York.

If the new bill is void, I am bound still to act as such Police Commissioner under the preexisting law. If it is valid, I am forbidden so to do. Whether I act or refuse to act I may be liable to censure.

To relieve me from this embarrassment, and at the same time to relieve the public interest from the jeopardy in which it is involved by your refusal to meet the question, the Attorney-General has prosecuted against me a writ of alternative mandamus, a copy of which is now furnished to you.

I shall claim on the record, by a demurrer or otherwise, that the new bill afforded me a sufficient warrant for a refusal to act under the former law. This will raise the constitutional question, and I shall instruct my counsel to hasten proceedings, and procure an early decision from the Court of Appeals.

Of course my counsel will not argue your side of this question, for I do not believe in the soundness of the position you have taken. But if you decline, they will present the points, and carry the case to final judgment.

My object in addressing you is two-fold:

*First*—I wish to place myself in my true position before the public as an opponent of your course. The forms of law which are necessarily resorted to for the purpose in hand might mislead, if this letter were not written.

*Second*—I think it proper to offer you the control and management of my defence in the mandamus against me, except that I will not sanction any steps deferring or delaying justice. Your counsel may dictate the forms of the pleadings on my part, as far as shall be consistent with a waiver of all objections of mere form and with the measure of expedition required. They may present the question of constitutional law in any form they shall think fit, and at every stage of the action until final judgment in the Court of Appeals. They may conduct the litigation, and, if they can, maintain by argument, if they can, that you, in conjunction with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, are lawfully constituted the Board of Police Commissioners, and entitled to exercise the powers which were vested in me as Police Commissioner ex officio. For this purpose it is only necessary that they attend in Court to-morrow morning.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

To SIMEON DRAPER, JAMES BOWNE, JAMES W. NYE, JACOB THORNELL and JAMES R. T. BERMAMAN, Esqs.

The following letter was dispatched yesterday morning by the counsel of the new Police Commissioners, as their

REPLY TO JUDGE RUSSELL.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 1, 1857.

SIR:—Your letter of the 30th April, addressed to the five members of the "Board of Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," who hold commissions from the Governor of the State, handed to one of those Commissioners between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. of yesterday, has, by reason of its allusions to the counsel of that Board, been handed to us by that Commissioner.

We know of nothing to justify the assertions of your letter of any delay on the part of the Board of Police, or of any of their counsel, in meeting any questions raised for adjudication respecting their title to the office filled by the Executive appointment.

The proposition of your letter that the Counsel of the Board of Police should take the peculiar part assigned to us in a proceeding between Mr. Wood and yourself, confirmed by your letter to be prepared for that purpose, and not to arise from any difference of interest or opinion between you, is an invitation to aid in a collusive litigation to the end of obtaining a fraudulent judgment.

We perhaps treat the suggestion with more attention than it deserves or was expected to receive, in giving positive an answer that the only course we shall take in reference to the proceeding your letter has brought to our notice, will be, in our duty as Commissions of the Supreme Court, to lay the evidence of the character of the litigation before the Court.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. M. EVARTS, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WM. CURTIS NOYES, E. B. CUTTING,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

To Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

In compliance with the terms of the adjournment, Judge ROOSEVELT took his seat on the Special Term bench at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing argument on the motion for a mandamus against the City Judge.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell, on behalf of the Judge, read his answer.

*Mr. O'Conor*—To that answer there is interposed a general demurrer.

*Mr. Campbell*—To that I put in a rejoinder demurrer.

*Mr. O'Conor*—Now, if your Honor please, in this case I move, on behalf of the people, for judgment; and it is for your Honor to consider whether the most expedient disposition of the case is to hear an argument upon it, or to give judgment *pro forma*, so that the first argument can be before the General Term. I am indifferent as to what course your Honor may see fit to take.

*The Judge*—This mandamus, if I understand it, is predicated on the idea that the old Board of Commissioners are entitled to go on and act as heretofore.

*Mr. O'Conor*—Yes, Sir.

*The Judge*—And that the appointments under the new law, because it is unconstitutional, are therefore void.

*Mr. O'Conor*—Yes, Sir.

*The Judge*—It does not appear to be a matter of moment which way the judgment is entered now, except in one point of view; and in that point of view it may be.

[illegible] on the contrary, that you will facilitate that proceeding. If your Honor determines that matter in favor, why we must go on Monday next before the General Term. The General Term will then have cognizance of this very motion which the learned counsel have seen fit to make in a manner somewhat earlier here. They have made a motion and fed the answer to it, and from your Honor's judgment upon it. If the General Term see fit to refuse to hear this matter for the reasons stated, then they will probably say so; but I apprehend the General Term will do no such thing. When the matter goes before the Court of Appeals they can hear the same matter, and they can determine whether there is any reason why they should not proceed to judgment for the sake of public peace, of public order and of good government. I have no more to say in relation to this particular motion than that I have something to say in relation to the case, if your Honor permits us to go on.

*The Judge*—I must exclude the question of collusion. I shall certainly assume that when the Attorney-General of the State, using the name of the people of the State, is on one side, and the Judge of one of the highest criminal tribunals in the City, by right of which he has acted as a Police Commissioner, is on the other, that although there may be a concert of action for certain purposes, there is no unlawful collusion. Certainly I shall not assume that there is, upon the evidence which has been furnished in these papers. The impeachment of the Attorney-General assumes that collusion on mere hearsay evidence, to which no opportunity has been furnished for an answer. But, as has been said, when this case goes up before the General Term it will be perfectly competent again to review these affidavits there with the view that they may be acted on at the discretion of the General Term. It is not a question of right as between the parties; it is a question for the Court, whether they will go on and hear a case under circumstances which are strictly speaking, not hostile. Now this code of which we are proceeding generally, though not in cases of mandamus, does contain, at all lawyers know, a provision which is somewhat in its spirit analogous to cases like this. It allows parties, when there is a question of difficulty—I read from the code—"when there is a question of difficulty," it allows parties, if that question of difficulty might be the subject of a civil action—or even without an action, so far as that goes, to agree upon a case containing the facts upon which the controversy depends, and to present a submission of the same to any Court which would have jurisdiction if an action had been brought. For undoubtedly it must appear by affidavit in that case that the controversy is real; that there is a real question between the parties; a real question involved in the case. That might be quashed somewhat by criticism. It must be a real question at all events, and the proceedings must be in good faith to determine the rights of the parties. And then it is made the duty, upon subsequent further proceedings, by complaint and answer, or any other form of that kind—by any of those technical proceedings—it is made the duty, I say, of the Court, without those formalities, to hear and determine the case at a general Term, and give a judgment therein as if an action were pending. I admit this case does not come within the letter of that provision; but the question is whether the spirit of that provision, if it was necessary at all to invoke it, would not apply to this case, supposing, I mean—(as I believe I am bound to suppose from all that is known of this case, and that we may consult its public history will not be denied)—assuming, I say, that it is a real *bona fide* question, in other words that it is rightly and sincerely entertained on one side as a matter of opinion—on one side at all events, and not very strongly, as we see here, controverted on the other—(it may be controverted, but it is not now at all events)—that the law under which this change is sought to be effected in the administration of the police department of this city is unconstitutional. If that be really a dubious question, a question upon which two minds might gravely doubt, and above all, if it be a question on which there is no doubt—if that be so, as counsel contend on the other side, for they don't seem to answer it—(I mean, if there be no doubt one way)—then I don't conceive how I could possibly suppose that the Attorney General is acting here collusively within the meaning of the law against collusion. I cannot. At all events I think I should be acting very disrespectfully to the public authorities were I to assume it in evidence before me. I shall assume that he is doing his duty according to his oath of office. I shall assume likewise that the defendant here, who for this purpose appears as a Police Commissioner *ex officio*, the City Judge, is likewise acting as he believes to be right under the oath which dictates his duty as a public officer. That being so the fair question being presented, *I think it is my duty to pass upon it at all events*, so that the three judges before whom the case is subsequently to be brought can review not only the main question but the incidental one.

*Mr. O'Conor*—I will say by way of reporter, to inform the Court, and in support of your Honor's statement, that it is altogether consistent with principle, as shown by that section of the code, for parties to stand in opposition upon an important question, to waive all forms and come most amicably into the Court and present that question for its judgment. I can state a case occurring under it.

The learned counsel stated at length the case of the New-York Art-Union, the law organizing which was found to be unconstitutional; and in regard to which the members composing the association amicably united with the then District-Attorney, (who, as he, Mr. O'Conor, sincerely believed, entertained at first the opinion that the Union was perfectly constitutional,) on a case raising nakedly and simply the constitutional issue, and, without any pleadings, presented it to the General Term for judgment. The Court gave its judgment, and the case then went to the Court of Appeals. That Court gave it the preference on the calendar; it was heard very early in the term. Judgment was rendered that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional and void, and that institution ceased, he believed, to exist, at least in its then form. He only mentioned this fact as part of the current history, and his Honor, he believed, was familiar with the case.

*Judge*—It is within my memory; I think I wrote the opinion myself.

*Mr. O'Connor*—Yes; and your opinion was concurred in by the Court of Appeals. I was in the case. I acted for the Art Union. I promptly met the question, with their entire consent, and proceeded, without any possible delay, to have it determined at the earliest possible moment, even if it were to be determined against us. Now, Sir, in relation to this case, I am here on behalf of the people, to move for judgment. I only desire to expedite the proceedings, and it is for your Honor to determine whether you will render judgment for the plaintiff after hearing us, or whether, without hearing us, you will render a judgment *pro forma* against us, to the end that we may appeal, and bring the case regularly by appeal before the General Term. Of course you would not render a judgment on our hearing, without, perhaps, hearing some more argument. I don't know that all our points before the other justices have been pressed.

For my part it is my duty to move for judgment for the people. Your Honor has it in your discretion to give the decision either way. I perceive that the great constitutional case of the Warren Bridge vs. the St. Charles River Bridge went on a decision *pro forma* to the United States Supreme Court, and that was done in order to have it brought up there without further trouble.

The Judge thought the way to carry up the case must be to deny plaintiff's motion, and then let the plaintiff appeal. The appeal to the General Term could, he believed, only be taken in that way.

*Mr. O'Conor*—Then your Honor will, *pro forma*, deny the *mandamus*.

After some conversation between the Judge and counsel as to the surest mode of bringing the case properly and promptly before the General Term so that it might go to the Court of Appeals in June,

An order was entered, as intimated by the Judge, denying the *mandamus pro formâ*.

Mr. O'Conor then said he had another motion to make. He had found in this case that, instead of being called into Court to meet fairly on its merits the great constitutional question, they had to employ themselves in the examination, investigation and meeting of technical cavils and quibbles, for the purpose of delay. Among those which he had apprehended they might meet in this case, there arose a doubt (and it might be made unquestionable) as to the place at which a case in *mandamus* was to be heard for final judgment—whether it could be heard at a Special Term at all. In other words, he found, by referring to the code, that the writ of *mandamus* was, by the 471st section, excepted out of the operation of the whole of the second part of the code. And that being so, the power of a Special Term to hear such a case finally upon the merits and give judgment, was drawn into very great doubt. It was not necessary for him to say anything more than that. It was drawn into very great doubt, and if the Special Term had not power to hear it and give final judgment, why the judgment he (the Judge) had just now pronounced against his (counsel's) motion would be right for that reason, so that there was no inconsistency in the course that he (counsel) proposed to pursue. Now, under the instructions which he had received in this case, he proposed to move to his Honor at Special Term, upon the same facts and papers as in the other case, for a writ of *mandamus* returnable at the General Term on Monday next. This motion, after a renewed conversation, was granted, and the parties left the Court.

ARGUMENT OF MR. FIELD, BEFORE JUDGE PEABODY—THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION REACHED.

*The People ex rel Fernando Wood vs. Simeon Draper et al.*—This case was continued yesterday afternoon. Mr. Field spoke for the Commissioners. The grounds of his defence were the granting of the injunction, which he claimed was in direct violation of a statute in this State, and the constitutionality of the law. He stated that he believed that there was no doubt of the constitutionality of the law, and had equal confidence of his ability to prove it, but this was doing more than he was bound to do. The plaintiffs, in taking upon themselves the proving of the unconstitutionality of the law, were bound to do so beyond all reasonable doubt. The act was to provide for the police force of our City. It was admitted that the Legislature had power to organize any military force to quell any riot, or for any specific purpose, and equally had they this right to provide for the peace of this City. He proceeded to analyze the arguments of his opponents. It was just as proper for the present defendants to be appointed Commissioners of Police, as for the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge to be installed into that position by the Legislature. If the one was not legal, the other [illegible] of Police were legally a City officer, [illegible] were the Judges of the Superior Court. He thought that the keeping of the peace was a duty devolving exclusively upon neither the City, county or town, but upon the whole State. The ideas, however, were the same as those advanced in his points published in yesterday's TIMES. He concluded by alluding to the growing evidence of the loosening of authority in the land, and the general feeling of contempt which is so frequently expressed in public.

It being signified that this was the close of the argument in the case, the Court was adjourned without date.

INJUNCTION AGAINST APPROPRIATING THE CITY MONEYS TO PROSECUTE THE RECENT INJUNCTIONS.

Judge BIRDSEYE, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, yesterday issued the following injunction, on the application of Richard S. Roberts, of Brooklyn, restraining payment of the $10,000 voted by the Common Council to the Corporation Counsel for the purpose of procuring additional legal assistance in contesting the constitutionality of the recent acts of the Legislature with reference to the City of New-York:

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—*Rich. S. Roberts vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Injunction by order.—It appearing satisfactorily to me, by the affidavit of Richard S. Roberts, of the city of Brooklyn, the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants, their officers and agents, refrain from paying out of the Treasury of the City of New-York, or out of any funds belonging to the defendants, the sum of $10,000, or any part thereof, appropriated by certain resolutions mentioned in the complaint herein, and in said affidavit, passed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, on or about the 27th day of April, 1857, and by the Board of Councilmen of the said City, on or about the 28th day of April, 1857, for or on account of any of the matters or purposes expressed in or contemplated by the said resolutions, until the further order of this Court, and in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable to the punishment therefore, prescribed by law.—Dated Brooklyn, May 1, 1857. LUCIEN BIRDSEYE.

Comptroller Flagg had a copy of the injunction served upon him. He did not mind it much; in fact he was rather pleased with it, and will take no measures to have it set aside; [illegible] wishes it publicly understood that, while the City Treasury remains in its present depleted state, he [illegible] injunctions to be perpetually [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY, Principal Aurist, late proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed. The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head having temporarily released him from his duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 105 9th-st., near University Place.

[Advertisement.]

NO MORE DROWNING.

MUNKIN'S LIFE PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING DRESSES.

The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesrooms No. 507 Broadway, and examine the above articles.

The shirts have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:

JOSIAH WALKER, President Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York; ELLWOOD WALKER, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; NATHANIEL L. and GEORGE GRISWOLD, A. S. NELSON, President Board of Underwriters; BURR and NELSON, JOHNSON and HIGGINS.

CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 507 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night an excellent performance will be given at this house, consisting of that sterling old Irish drama "Brian Boroihme," the national drama of "Karmel the Scout," with the pantomimes of "Mons. Dechalumeaux," intervening. This closes the present season, and on Monday commences the new, with the theatre repainted, rearranged, carpeted, upholstered and embellished both in interior and exterior. A new drop curtain, representing the Golden Horn, Constantinople, has also been painted by Mr. WILLIAMSON. A grand Eastern spectacle drama is to be produced in great splendor, entitled "Cleopatra; or, the Battle of Actium." So look out for fun at the National next week.

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES ON THE RETINA OF THE EYE.

When Dr. BURDELL was murdered, it was suggested that the picture of the assassin might have been found photographed by nature upon the retina of his eye. It was too late, at that time, to scrape down the retina and examine it with a microscope. But the same wonderful depicturing of facts, produced by science, may be witnessed in the developments of the ingenious Sliding Cases, and the curiously adapted sketches just sent over here by the London Stereoscopic Company, and for sale by their agent, Mr. CUSSANS, at HALL's music store, corner of Broadway and Park-place. All the fashionable world of our city is crowding to see them and carry them home for the family amusement.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE SICK.

"Call the blest compound to your aid,
Trust to Brandreth's precious pills."

Brandreth's pills cost only cleanse the blood from all impurities, but they make it rich in those great qualities upon which its health and strength to resist disease depends. Where ulceration has laid bare ligament and bone, and when no means seemed likely to save life, patients have by Brandreth's pills been restored to good health, as tens of thousands willingly testify. Sold at 48 Brandreth Building, 415 and 417 Broadway.

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KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Mothers will not find it necessary to force them upon their offspring. Children are eager for them. They expel worms from the bowels without pain, and being free from mercury may be given to infants. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, recognized for twenty years as the only absolute specific for diseases of the Skin, scrofulous Ulcers, &c., daily achieves new triumphs. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To meet the requirements of the public, KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, has been compelled to enlarge his already extensive store. The rush of customers for his Spring style of gentleman's hat, has necessitated the alteration, and it is no wonder, for we do not remember an issue half so elegant. His establishment is now commensurate with the excellence of its contents, and worthy of their beauty and artistic finish.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1828.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Carton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c.—*all other qualities equally low. Also*, 2-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The giant strides of intellect in this century can have no better exponent than the almost absolute dominion over all forms of external and internal malady achieved by *Holloway's Pills and Ointment*. Even scrofula and other diseases, supposed constitutional and incurable, give way before them. Beware of counterfeits!

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that MIND is a potent agency in the aggravation or cure of diseases. PHRENOLOGY would greatly aid in their diagnosis. Examinations, and written descriptions of character, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Charlotte Temple" this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. Every child may be [illegible] to see this moral Drama with a wholesome [illegible]. It furnishes a lesson of life that must always [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 66 AND 68
FULTON-STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

The amount of fine and cheap black Cloth Frock Coats, Sack Coats, Cassimere Business Coats, contained in this Extensive Establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect, for as regards price.

EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The finest custom made Dress Frocks | $14 | to | $18 |
| Super black and fancy cloth Frock Coats | 10 | to | 14 |
| Frock Coats, well made and trimmed | 8½ | to | 10 |
| Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats | 8½ | to | 10 |
| Spring Raglans | 8 | to | 12 |
| Beautiful blue cloth Dress Coats | 8 | to | 12 |
| All the new styles of Silk Vesting | 2½ | to | 5 |
| Cassimere Business Pants | 1½ | to | 3 |
| Cassimere Dress Pants | 4 | to | 6 |

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only perfect Fountain Pen in the world. PRESTON'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, N. Y.—A new and important improvement has been recently added to this invention, by which any writer can graduate the flow of ink. The fountain cases are warranted as incorrodible, and the points of the Gold Pens are warranted for one year.

This pen feeds itself with ink. PRESTON'S PROTEAN INK-FOUNTAIN PEN," is thus noticed in the *New-Englander*, by a reader that is, in itself, worth saying:

"We remember being consulted by the Professor of Rhetoric, in College, never, in writing, to arrest a free flow of thought, in order to look out a word in the dictionary, but to write on, and correct the diction afterwards. The reason assigned was, that a writer should take advantage of the concentration and glow of his mind, and not suffer it to become cooled and distracted while he investigates a question of language. For the same reason we prize "PRESTON'S Fountain Pen." It helps us to avail ourselves of the mind's best moods for composition. It is also an economist of time, soon repaying, by its saving in this respect, its original cost. A recent improvement has obviated our early objections to it, which arose from the insufficiency of the flow of ink. This difficulty no longer exists, the writer being able, by means of a new, ingenious contrivance, to regulate this flow at pleasure. No clergyman, we think, who gives it, as thus improved, a fair trial, could ever be induced to relinquish it; no man, indeed, whose literary or commercial pursuits require him to write hour after hour."

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Depôt, No. 200 Broadway, corner of Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

BEKKEROW'S BITTERS.

These BITTERS are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-Dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic. They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a preventive and cure of Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints.

They contain no cathartic ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in curing, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

DOSE.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. BEKKEROW, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COMSTOCK, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PRESCOTT'S FAMILY PILLS.—These long-standing and excellent Pills should be in every family; nearly every sickness can be avoided by their use. For sale by HEGEMAN, CRANE & Co., 165, 273, 511 and 571 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, 504 Broadway, and A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., 100 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

*From the Akron (Ill.) Courier.*

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whoever is troubled with Hoarseness, Cough, or Soreness of the Throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which may be had of all our principal druggists. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of throat irritation. To singers and public speakers they must be of great value. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained.

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RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HANNAN, RIELEY & RITCHIE, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

AN INVITATION.—Ladies, you are invited to make the tour of R. T. WILDE's new warerooms, No. 253 Broadway, corner of Murray street. The stock of choice Spring and Summer millinery and millinery materials is probably the largest in this country, and new styles are arriving from Paris every week. "Moderate prices" is WILDE's motto.

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REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & Co., Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Wall-street, two streets below Canal-street, and 100 feet west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Imperial Photograph is made only at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Photographs and Ambrotypes at BRADY's lower gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, opposite Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 131 and 130 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

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Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
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Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
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General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
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General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

## LONG ISLAND.

### The Williamsburg Burglars.

Our Williamsburg neighbors are actively engaged in discussing the burglar question just now. There is a sort of periodical panic on the subject, when no man feels exactly safe, even under his own vine and fig tree. The fellows come, like the cholera, where they're *least expected*, glide through houses like spirits, regardless of bolts and bars, chloroform the dogs, pocket the revolvers, look after the watches and valuables, help themselves unceremoniously to all available matter, and glide out as noiselessly as they came in, without waiting for the *denouement* which generally takes place in the morning. They strike while the iron is hot; make several visits in succession, and then leave the inhabitants to rest for a season, till it suits them to levy fresh subsidies. They have been doing considerable business lately in a small way, which has not proved very profitable—not from any lack of good intentions on their part. On Sunday morning they entered the house of Mr. FERGUSON, in Eighth-street, and took a quantity of jewelry. On Sunday night they broke open a boot and shoe store in South Seventh-street, and stole about twenty dollars worth of boots and shoes; and also forced the door of Mr. HONSON's jewelry store in South Sixth-street, but failed to find anything of value. Several other burglaries have been committed in the same neighborhood within a few days and the police are on the track.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 1.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90 | 91¼ | 200 | Mil. Ro. & N. Ia. Pref | | 61¼ |
| 1,000 City 6s | 96½ | 100 | do | | 61¼ |
| 5,000 Erie R. R. 6s '75 | 87 | 100 | do | | 61¼ |
| 3,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. | 90¼ | 200 | do | | 61¼ |
| 3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 200 | do | | 61¼ |
| do. | ex. int. 88 | 100 | do | | 61¼ |
| 8 Bk. of N. America | 108 | 100 | do | | 61¼ |
| 30 Park Bank | 1[illegible]½ | 100 | do | | 61¼ |
| 50 do | 108¼ | 50 | do | | 61¼ |
| 25 do | 108 | 100 | do | | 61¼ |
| 22 Ohio Life & Tr. Co. | 97¾ | 100 | do | | 61¼ |
| 100 Nic. Trans. Co. | 7¾ | 100 | Harlem R. R. | | 14 |
| 500 do | [illegible] | 100 | do | | 14 |
| 400 do | 7¾ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | | 124 |
| 5 do | 90 | 100 | do | | 124 |
| 20 Del. & H. Co. Co. | 124 | 100 | do | | 124 |
| 60 Penn. Coal Co. | 28¼ | 100 | do | | 124 |
| 50 Cent. Coal Co. | 13¾ | 200 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | | 111 |
| 5 C. H. & Quincy Rk. | 90 | 100 | do | | 111 |
| 20 New Jersey Rk. | 125 | 300 | Clev. & Tol. Rk. | | 28¾ |
| 100 New-York C. R. R. | 27½ | 100 | do | | 28¾ |
| 5 do | 27½ | 200 | do | | 28¾ |
| 50 do | 27¼ | 200 | do | | 28¾ |
| 100 do | 27 | 200 | do | | 28¾ |
| 200 do | 27½ | 200 | do | | 28¾ |
| 525 Erie Railroad | 42 | 100 | do | | 28¾ |
| 100 do | bls 42 | 100 | do | | 28¾ |
| 100 do | 42 | 200 | do | | 28¾ |
| 200 do | 42 | 200 | do | | 28¾ |
| 300 do | 42 | 100 | do | | 28¾ |
| 100 do | 42 | 10 | Chicago & R. I. R. | | 89¼ |
| 200 do | 41¾ | 50 | do | | 89¼ |
| 100 do | 41¾ | 50 | do | | 89¼ |
| 200 Reading Railroad | 81 | 50 | do | | 89¼ |
| 600 do | 81¾ | 100 | do | | 89¼ |
| 200 do | 81¾ | 22 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | | 70¼ |
| 100 do | 81¾ | 50 | La Cr. & Mil. R. R. | | 77 |
| 100 Mich. Cen. R'd | 85 | | | | |

BOARD—SECOND SESSION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 Missouri St. 6s | 87 | 1000 | Erie R. R. | | 42 |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s | 91¾ | 100 | do | bls | 42 |
| 3,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds | 90¼ | 50 | do | | 42 |
| 3,000 T. H. & A. 2d m. 6s | 60 | 200 | do | | 42 |
| do | | 100 | do | | 42 |
| 100 Nic. Trans. Co. | 7¾ | 200 | do | | 42 |
| 50 do | 7½ | 50 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | | 70¼ |
| 100 N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 97½ | 100 | Harlem Railroad | | 14 |
| 100 do | 97½ | 175 | do | | 14 |
| 100 do | 97½ | 200 | do | bls | 14 |
| 300 Illinois Cent. R. Bds | 90 | 100 | do | | 14 |
| 500 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 111¼ | 200 | do | | 14 |
| 100 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 28¾ | 200 | do | | 14 |
| 50 do | 28¾ | 200 | do | | 14 |